New-York Daily Times.

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## The New-York Daily Times.

## RECEPTION OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

### [illegible] GENERAL HOLDS A [illegible]

[illegible]

### [illegible] REWARD SECURING THE [illegible] OF MR. FILLMORE.

Alderman Briggs Declares the Whole Affair a School-Boys' Farce.

### COUNCILMAN MERRITT ILLUSTRATES THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PRO-SLAVERY AMERICANISM.

It is not often that a man is permitted to read accounts of the doings of those who have the arrangement of his obsequies in charge; and it is well that it is so, for a bare recital of their doings would be the death of any one to whom they sought to give a decent public burial. In this respect Mr. FILLMORE may be considered peculiarly unfortunate. If you doubt it, read the following report of Saturday's proceedings, which some kind friend will be sure to point out to him.

THE GRAND MARSHAL'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. LLOYD, having been appointed Grand Marshal of the day, felt it to be one of the duties belonging to his office to sit in the Library Room of the City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, and inform several persons who happened in, that he appreciated the honor that had been conferred upon him, and that if the Common Council Committee would only give him proper instructions, he would do his part of the melancholy business, as brown as a Dutch-grocery loaf. A Mr. SMITH was appointed Secretary of the meeting, (if such it could be called.) Why one bearing the name of SMITH was chosen was not stated publicly, but privately our reporter learned that from the fact that so many of that name had come to an untimely end, it was thought that the name of one of the survivors of that illustrious family would enhance the appropriate funeral gravity of the occasion. The General made a few eloquent, and consequently touching, remarks concerning the past services of his politically dead friend, and the six present, who had tears to spare, were about to shed them, when Councilman MERRITT appeared and shocked the sensibilities of the chief mourners by announcing that he had procured a splendid dapple gray mare, (or horse) with a thundering long tail, which always stuck straight out behind when she was well under way. The Councilman described the tail of the animal by sundry imposing sweeps of his right arm, such as the gallant CLAY performed when covering the entire country with a single sentence. The gesture was not, of course, equal in grace and effect, but it was quite as long, and it frightened the mourners. But the General liked the "dapple," and Councilman MERRITT, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, succeeded in satisfying the friends of Mr. FILLMORE that, for electioneering purposes, a tail was quite as necessary to the success of a candidate as a head; and he showed clearly that, in case it should rain, the mare's tail would be all that could be depended on to swell, or rather lengthen, the procession.

At this stage of the proceedings it was stated, with considerable gravity, that no bills would be paid at the St. Nicholas, but those contracted by Mr. FILLMORE. Councilman MERRITT was determined that the "suckers" should not "ring in" on the coming solemn occasion. An announcement which was not received with applause. A gentleman present, observing that Councilman MERRITT's announcement had heightened the solemnity of the occasion to an alarming degree, ventured upon an effort at tickling the risibilities of the mourners. Quoting from the last thirty-seven novels, by G. P. R. JAMES, with a slight and exceedingly appropriate modification, he said, in effect, that—

"On whatever day MILLARD FILLMORE, Pro-Slavery candidate for the Presidency, shall be authentically telegraphed as off Sandy Hook, two solitary policemen will be seen immediately thereafter wending their way down to the Narrows in a fast tow-boat, with the Fugitive Slave bill at its mast-head, for the purpose of welcoming the signer of the afore said bill to his native shores, and informing him that he has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by the Know-Nothing Party, because of their appreciation of the evidence given by him of his true and full appreciation of their principles by his lengthened visit and satisfactory 'hob-nobbing' with his Holiness, Pope PIUS IX, and the most devoted of the Cardinals of Rome." This statement was producing its natural effect, when Alderman BRIGGS interrupted the current by declaring that he didn't like the idea of having a lot of Policemen in, or about, the procession, with their military uniforms on. Just as like as not MATSELL would appear at their head, and that would kill FILLMORE "as dead as a louse under an old woman's thumb nail." He, therefore, moved that the American Rifles be invited to aid in the reception of Mr. FILLMORE, which was adopted. The General then stated that he had made up a list of Marshals and Aids for the occasion. He was not exactly sure that they were all right on the "main question," and if they were not he hoped the gentlemen present would spot the doubtful ones. He then stated that he wanted five men from each Ward to act either as marshals or aids, but he had not yet succeeded in finding that number in a majority of the Wards. However, if his friends would render him the necessary assistance, he did not despair of finding as many as five in each Ward who would be willing to serve in a procession. He read over an average of about two from each Ward, and called for additions. But as there were but two or three Wards represented he received very few. Of these he read the political faith of several was doubted. It was argued that it would be better to put up with but one from each Ward, than that they should appoint those who would be mean enough to come out with a card in the papers next morning and declare they were *not* Fillmore men. Among those who were objected to, Mr. FORDHAM, of the Second Ward, was the most prominent. Councilman MERRITT declared that he judged of a man by the company he kept, and although Mr. FORDHAM was a good friend of his, he had seen him in respectable company several times lately, and consequently, he feared he had gone over to FREMONT and DAYTON.

It was concluded finally that Mr. FILLMORE might not arrive for several days yet, and that if he should not, there might possibly be time to find enough Fillmore men in the City who would serve as aids on the occasion of his reception; and with this the Grand Marshals' meeting closed. Alderman BRIGGS, Councilman MERRITT, and several others of the joint Committee on Reception, moved to the committee room, off Mr. VALENTINE's office, for the purpose of considering and if possible arranging for the reception of Mr. FILLMORE. Their proceedings were interesting, if not important.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

It was near 5 o'clock when Alderman BRIGGS and Councilmen VAN RIPER, HUNT, and TAYLOR, reached the committee room, off Mr. VALENTINE's office, and were seated cosily at the round table.

Councilman VAN RIPER took the Chair and remarked that the Committee had met for the purpose of hearing reports concerning the progress of arrangements for the mournful occasion.

THERE'S TO BE NO "RINGING IN."

Councilman HUNT said, that in order to prevent "suckers" from "ringing in," he had given the proprietors of the St. Nicholas to understand that no bills would be paid for anything that had not been ordered by either Councilman VAN RIPER or Alderman BRIGGS.

THE DRAPERY.

Councilman HUNT stated also, that the Committee on Crape had been down to the Collins Dock, where they had seen Mr. COLLINS, who had afforded every facility in his power, and allowed them to drape the entire dock if they were disposed to go to that extent. They had also obtained permission to plant two cannon on the bulkhead, with the privilege of firing minute guns while the procession is moving from the dock to the St. Nicholas.

ABOUT THE POWDER.

Councilman VAN RIPER asked how much powder the Committee intended to purchase.

Councilman HUNT thought that from 50 to 100 barrels would be enough.

Alderman BRIGGS thought the Committee ought to be governed a little by circumstances, as to the quantity of powder.

Councilman VAN RIPER said the matter of powder should be settled definitely. If it was not, the Committee would be button-holed by everybody to know what was to be done. He thought fifty guns would be enough to fire on the dock when Mr. FILLMORE should arrive, and one hundred would answer in the Park on the following day.

THE DRAPERY AGAIN.

The matter of drapery now came up again.

Councilman HUNT said it was an expensive article, and he thought the Committee should exercise a wise discretion. The room on board the vessel was very well fitted up already—quite as much as there was any need for—and he though the best and cheapest way would be to have a carriage down at the dock when Mr. FILLMORE should arrive, let the Committee wait upon him to it, and drive him straight to the St. Nicholas. There would then be no need of decorations, because Mr. FILLMORE would not be able to see them.

THEY'VE GOT A FLAG.

Alderman BRIGGS said that he was not on the Committee, but he had succeeded in finding out that they had bought a new flag to put upon the pole. He did not think one flag would be quite enough. In his judgment there ought to be five or six. Then he wanted a large piece of canvas with something painted on it in black letters, such as "Welcome Fillmore," or, "The Pride of New-York," or something or anything of that sort, that from its originality would be likely to attract attention. If they would go in for a canvas to string across the street, he knew a painter who could do the black letter work.

Councilman MERRITT said that might be going it a leetle too strong on canvas. He guessed that would cost a hundred and fifty dollars.

Councilman HUNT said the Committee 'd better look out. They had n't only but so much money to spend; and he did n't think 't would be well to spend it all on canvas.

Councilman VAN RIPER expressed it as his decided opinion that the Committee were going a good deal ahead of their means.

Councilman HUNT said they had only one thousand dollars to spend, and if they went it strong on canvas, they wouldn't have anything left to pay for carriages,—and then, besides that, Mr. FILLMORE'd want something at the hotel, which they'd have to pay for. He thought it would be just as well to let somebody else do the canvas business, and the Committee to confine themselves to the hospitality part.

MR. BRIGGS WANTS LIGHT.

Alderman BRIGGS—(with considerable emphasis) —What are you going to do with the money? I don't see how you're going to spend it, if you go on in this way! If you're going to spend it in drinking champagne and such things, I want it understood that I'm dead opposed to that. I want to go in on canvas, and things that'll make a show!

Councilman HUNT—You'll see how we'll spend it! Why, just as like as not Mr. FILLMORE 'll stay a week, and then what'll be the cost at the hotel? You'll find the money 'll go fast enough.

It was finally decided that the Committee on Crape should not expend much in drapery.

THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.

Councilman MERRITT—Now that you've got that fixed,—and I don't know that you've fixed it right, either,—I'd like to see some man picked out and invited to make a little speech to Mr. FILLMORE when he arrives on the dock. I don't mean to disparage the Committee at all, but I think some proper person ought to be appointed to say something right on the occasion.

Councilman TAYLOR—I guess some of the Committee can attend to that.

Councilman MERRITT—I don't mean to disparage the Committee, as I said before, and I may be a little weak on this point, but I *do* mean to say that I haven't got the vanity to think that I can do it proper—just as it ought to be done—and if any of the Committee thinks he is, why let him go it! I'm a plain man, you see, and I speak right out in meeting.

Alderman BRIGGS—That matter will be attended to well enough, I guess.

And here the subject was dropped.

THERE WILL BE FOUR CARRIAGES.

The question of the number of carriages now came up.

Councilman VANRIPER said, if we get carriages, why, we've got to ride the whole Common Council, and everybody else, and that'll take all the money we've got.

Councilman HUNT thought four carriages would be enough, but that matter was in the Committee's hands, and he didn't want to dictate.

Councilman TAYLOR said he was a good friend of Mr. FILLMORE'S—as good a friend as he had in the City—but he didn't want to spend money foolishly. He would not spend any more than could possibly be helped. He thought that if they hired more than four carriages they would have to hire more than fifty. In fact, there was no stopping place beyond four.

Councilman VAN RIPER said: We were appointed to take care of Mr. FILLMORE, and not to ride the whole Common Council. We'd better look out what we're about, because if we go too far, FLAGG won't pay it!

Councilman HUNT here stated again that the Committee would not be responsible for anything in the way of refreshments that was not ordered by either Councilman VAN RIPER or Alderman BRIGGS.

MR. BRIGGS GOES IN FOR EFFECT.

Alderman BRIGGS—How about the decorations? I want to know how we can make a show in the streets.

Councilman HUNT—The cabin of the vessel is beautifully fitted up, and if we put him in a carriage and take him straight to the St. Nicholas, I don't see the need of outside show.

Alderman BRIGGS—I don't care about inside show. I want to make a show outside, so as to bring *out* the people. That's the way to do it, and I don't see how you're to spend the money if you don't!

WHAT MR. FILLMORE WILL REQUIRE.

Councilman HUNT—Mr. FILLMORE will want something to eat at the hotel, and then he'll have to have a carriage to take him around; and it is our duty to see that he gets everything he wants to eat and drink.

THE CITY MONEY IS TO BUY VOTES.

Councilman MERRITT—Alderman BRIGGS says, "When are you a-going to spend the money?" Now I say, let him go in strong, and if he'll pay all it costs over one thousand dollars, I'll pay him all we fall short of that. The real question is, How is the money to be spent so as best to help the election of Mr. Fillmore? Now, if I was on the Carriage Committee, I'd attend to speakers from abroad, and other persons who might want to get acquainted with Mr. FILLMORE—who'll want to talk to him, and see what a fine, gentlemanly man he is. Now, I went into this campaign last January, and I aint going to eat, drink or sleep until he's elected! I'm in, soul and body and boots! I've given up business; depend altogether on mammy for a dinner, and I'm going in strong, I tell you!

Alderman BRIGGS—We want the money spent in things that'll tell best on the election. We want it spent in flags and banners, and them things. That's the way to do it, so as to get up an excitement. We ought to have a big piece of canvas strung across Canal-street, with something on it done in black, that'll make folks stare,—such as saying, "He's like Washington." Why, the way you are going on he'll be received like a common foreigner. That ain't the way things used to be done, when HENRY CLAY came to town. We want more'n one flag—why they'll think he aint got any friends—we don't want to follow BUCHANAN's folks! that BUCHANAN affair was a dead failure.

Councilman VAN RIPER—Well, that affair was got up just as Mr. BUCHANAN wanted it, any how!

BRIGGS ON BUCHANAN.

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, then, BUCHANAN aint no politician, for that reception killed his party in this country, I'll bet! I go in for the flags, to bring out the people, as that's what'll elect him, and I'm in on his election!

Councilman VAN RIPER—We aint here to elect him; we're here to do the hospitality part.

AN ALDERMANIC CONSCIENCE (?)

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, do as you please; I see I stand alone in this business, and I hope you'll always be as conscientious as you are now!

Councilman TAYLOR—I have always acted conscientiously, and I always mean to.

Alderman BRIGGS—I'm not so conscientious.

Councilman HUNT—I don't think we'd better go in on the flags. Let the outsiders attend to that.

BRIGGS ON POLICE.

Alderman BRIGGS—There's one thing I'd like to know,—it's about that military police force. I think it would be more suitable to have our Continental companies out. We don't want the Police going ahead with their military exercise.

Councilman VAN RIPER—O! Yes, we do—we want them to arrest anybody that kicks up a row.

MERRITT ON FLAGS—SUNDAY IN THE WAY.

Councilman MERRITT—So far as flags is concerned, I can borry three that I gave $8 a piece to buy in our Ward. I think everybody in Broadway will put out all the flags they can buy or borry; and then let's go to all the Clubs, and tell 'em to shell out. But the fact is, Sunday seems to stand in our way.

Councilman TAYLOR—Sunday don't stand in our way.

COUNCILMAN MERRITT GIVES A PASTORAL ILLUSTRATION.

Councilman MERRITT—Yes it does—you need n't tell me;—if hay stands out in the rain on Sunday it gets wet.

Councilman TAYLOR—Well, we're not here to get votes for Mr. FILLMORE on this occasion.

HE GIVES ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF HOW THE AMERICAN PARTY IS GOING.

Councilman MERRITT—Didn't you ever see young goslins in the Spring trying to pull a spear of grass, and they'd pull and pull, and wiggle and wiggle, and pull and wiggle, until bimeby it broke, and then over they'd go on their rumps. That's the way we're going now!

Councilman TAYLOR—What, on our rumps?

Councilman MERRITT—Yes.

Councilman TAYLOR—No, Sir—Americans don't go that way!

Councilman MERRITT—O yes, I know our party's all saints. It's too late to talk that way. The fact is, our folks like a little Champagne as well as the rest of 'em; but that's out of order. I say, give us some flags.

Councilman HUNT—We can show him up to the extent of one thousand dollars, but we can't go any further.

Councilman TAYLOR—I move that a Committee of two be appointed to go to other Committees concerning banners and canvas.

Councilman HUNT—I want to amend that so that we won't have to pay for them.

Alderman BRIGGS—I move we have a conference Committee, and we pay our share.

Councilman MERRITT—Don't put in the pay clause.

Councilman VAN RIPER—Well, the amendment is, to see them about stringing banners across the streets.

A KNOTTY POINT.

Alderman BRIGGS—That aint it! It aint banners—it is to have an arch.

Councilman VAN RIPER—Well, I don't see the difference.

Alderman BRIGGS—You've no right to discuss when you're in the chair.

Councilman VAN RIPER—I have a right to understand the question, and I have a right to discuss.

Alderman BRIGGS—Not in the chair.

Councilman VAN RIPER—Then I'll get out of the chair, and put BRIGGS in.

Which he did.

Councilman VAN RIPER having left the chair, said he was opposed to putting up flags and canvas. He thought the outsiders ought to do that. It was the business of the Committee to extend the hospitalities, and not to put up flags.

BRIGGS GIVES HIS OPINION FREELY.

Alderman BRIGGS—I'll go out of the chair to express my sentiments. Having left it he said: I don't want to delay this Committee, but I *do* say that this is the most schoolboy business I ever was in. I go in for putting up all the banners we can, and getting the others to do the same.

Councilman VAN RIPER—If I was one of the outside associations, and you came to me about flags, I'd tell ye to mind your own business.

Alderman BRIGGS—Don't interrupt me when I'm speaking.

Councilman VAN RIPER—I only remarked.

Alderman BRIGGS—You've no business to remark! If you want to remark, come out of the chair! This is the most schoolboy business I ever had anything to do with.

Councilman TAYLOR—There are not enough here to make a school.

Alderman BRIGGS—If we had the Board of Aldermen here, it would be complete.

Councilman MERRITT—Now, BRIGGS, no aspersions on the Aldermen, if you please!

Councilman TAYLOR—We don't seem to be progressing very fast, and I move we adjourn.

And they did adjourn.

Later in the evening the General Committee met, but they made no progress.

### Worthy of Imitation.

We have seen it stated that Rev. Doctor DEWEY has given all his earnings, as a lecturer, during the past Winter, to be expended in the improvement of his native village, in planting shade trees in its streets. If a few of the natives of this village, whom we could name, would but devote, not the whole, but a moiety of their Winter's income to the improvement of the streets, what a superb City New-York would be!

### Testimonial of Slaves—Queries to the South Carolina Press.

1. If the slaves in Columbia, S. C., should express an opinion against BROOKS, what would be the consequences to them?

2. If called on to express an opinion in his favor, they should refuse, what then?

3. What is the precise amount of value to be placed on the opinion they are said to have expressed in his favor. S.

## ARRIVAL OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

### His Reception at the Collins Dock.

### Address of Ald. Briggs on Board the Atlantic.

### MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

About 10 o'clock last night the firing of fifty guns from the Collins Dock, at the foot of Canal-street, North River, announced to all interested in the City, the arrival of the steamer *Atlantic* and Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President. In straggling squads a crowd began to assemble. By ones and twos the Committees of the Common Council, and the Reception Committee, consisting of one member from each Ward, reached the wharf. The day and the hour were unpropitious, but no one feared breaking the Sabbath. Before entering the gates of the dock many of them imbibed brandy at the nearest liquor-houses, to restore the courage which was lost by the action of Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, the President of the American National Club, on the preceding night, when he led half the Fillmoreites over to FREMONT. By-and-bye the blue lights of the *Atlantic* were visible in the river; she fired guns and threw up rockets. She knew the value of her cargo, and especially of Mr. FILLMORE. Before she was got fairly into her slip, the crowd admitted within the gates, amounted to nearly two hundred persons, exclusive of thirty Policemen, who did vigilant duty. Mr. FILLMORE's son arrived to greet his father, and was loudly cheered. Mr. JOHN VAN RIPER (not BENJAMIN) was also cheered. Alderman BRIGGS was cheered. Mr. ULLMAN somehow escaped cheering, which, on HORACE's principle of *odi profanum vulgus* perhaps did not displease him. Several other notorieties of the Fillmore Party were scattered around, whom the crowd did not honor.

Alderman BRIGGS first got on board the *Atlantic* by stealth, and prepared Mr. FILLMORE for the reception he was to get. This was twenty minutes before anybody else was allowed to go on board, and Mr. FILLMORE had just that time to prepare the few remarks he had to offer. When the Committee of the Common Council, the Committee of Reception from the various Clubs, and the Reporters, were admitted into the cabin, (not the ladies' cabin, but the dining cabin—the Aldermen, by instinct, following the scent of food,) they found Mr. FILLMORE and Alderman BRIGGS standing *vis-à-vis*, and the Alderman proceeded to deliver the following address:

Mr. FILLMORE—In the name of New York and of this nation, I welcome you to your native shores. Your countrymen have watched your pilgrimage through the European States with intense solicitude, fearing that those natural calamities always impending over the living might deprive them of your valuable life, and overwhelm your country with universal sorrow; and I congratulate yourself and your kindred that you have passed the dangers of land and sea, and have returned in health and happiness to your native land; and above all, I rejoice that you will soon return to the White House, to remove the vermin that have gathered there, during your unfortunate absence from the national helm. Our country is blessed with all the climates and productions of nature, and with free institutions; and the Americans should kindle the fires of liberty and union in every vale and on every hill, on your safe return to again bless us with an administration that will enforce respect and obedience to our glorious flag wherever it waves, and restore unity and tranquillity and contentment to the farthest frontiers of our beloved country.

Then Mr. FILLMORE (who really looks all the better for his foreign travel, and the flattery he received from the ladies of the English and French nobility) proceeded to speak as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: This unexpected, but flattering, reception from the City of New-York, and my own native State, reaches a heart that cannot feel otherwise than grateful. It is true, Sir, that for more than a year I have traveled in foreign countries, but though absent from my own land, my heart has always been American, and the proudest day of my life is to be thus received by a City known in all parts of Europe,—for you cannot address the humblest citizen of the Old World who is not well acquainted with the reputation of New-York. I am proud to be a native of the State of New-York, but I am prouder still to be an American citizen. [Loud cheers.] Sir, you have been pleased to allude to my former services to my country. It is not for me to speak of them. They have already passed into history. All I can say is, that, as my friends have proposed my name as a candidate for the Presidency, they shall find me faithful and industrious, working for the country, and for all parts of the country. If there are those in the North who desire anything against the South, or those in the South who would take advantage of the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my part, I know only my country, and nothing but my country. It remains for me only to thank the Corporation of New-York for this reception, and for the kindness extended towards me.

A VOICE—And the people too.

MR. FILLMORE—Yes, and the people too. I thank them heartily.

This speech being concluded, some few people were introduced to Mr. FILLMORE, amidst a terrific squeezing and scrunging, which would have tried the temper of anybody but an anticipative President. Mr. FILLMORE bore it all good-humoredly, and even smiled. His hearty face was bland and benignant. He smiled many times and would not seem fatigued. The other passengers, especially the ladies, looked as if they would like to get to their hotels, but still they were interested (chiefly the foreigners, to whom the whole affair was singular enough—we saw an Englishman busy with his note-book, and suspected him to be a popular author) and looked on with much admiration. The Committees, after a reasonable shaking of the Ex-President's hand, clambered over the side of the steamer, and awaited Mr. FILLMORE. The gates were then opened, and the insiders within the gates, and the outsiders who were not admitted, formed five abreast, under instructions from Mr. VAN RIPER, (not BENJAMIN, who led half the Fillmore party over to FREMONT,) and marched to the St. Nicholas Hotel, followed by Mr. FILLMORE and the Committees in carriages. They cheered as they went, and drew forth into the street the late *habitués* of liquor saloons and lager-bier cellars. Good citizens, whose heads were in nightcaps, raised themselves in their beds and wondered why the night was invaded by such noises. They heard the shout—"FILLMORE for next President," and sank back incredulous on their pillows, a faint smile playing over their features. So the procession went up Canal-st. and along Broadway to the great Southern Hotel, where Col. LORING was stabbed by Dr. GRAHAM. There the Committee dismissed Mr. FILLMORE to a couch he was glad to reach, the crowd cheering and continuing to cheer for some time after he disappeared.

The Common Council Committee and the Committees of the various Wards, will, it is understood, wait upon him this morning. On Tuesday morning the same clubs will escort him to the City Hall, where the grand civic reception will take place.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

### Our Relations with Great Britain.

### MR. CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL IN ENGLAND.

### Conspiracy to Assassinate the Queen of Spain.

### THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

### COTTON QUIET—BREADSTUFFS FIRMER.

### Consols 94 a 94 1-8.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Captain O. ELDRIDGE, from Liverpool 2 o'clock afternoon, of Wednesday, June 11, arrived at a late hour last night.

Mr. FILLMORE is passenger by the *Atlantic*.

The *Asia* arrived at Liverpool 7 A. M. of Monday, the 9th. Notice of Mr. CRAMPTON's dismissal was expected by the *Asia*, and a telegraphic statement from the Washington correspondence of New-York papers seeming to confirm it. The dismissal was received as a fact, and commented upon accordingly. It caused but little excitement, and Lord CLARENDON's statement in the House of Lords, that up to the 27th of last month Mr. CRAMPTON had not received any notice to quit, caused still less. The London papers all have editorials on the subject. It is now argued that as Mr. CRAMPTON's case is a personal one, there is no necessity to send away Mr. DALLAS, who, at the present moment, is the reverse of unpopular.

The *Times* exhibits its usual feeling towards the United States, and makes the letter of a "New Englander," in its columns, the peg on which to hang a great deal of what can only be described as abuse. The *Daily News* wonders that aggressive America should cite the annexation of India as a palliation of her own propensities—India being entirely an exceptional case, not to be understood by strangers. (!) The *News* further says that it is with the Northern States of the Union that Britain should come to an understanding, for the Northern States would rather dissolve the Union than go to war with England! The *News*, however, thinks that the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS would serve no purpose except to ripen animosity. The *Morning Chronicle* thinks it "cowardly" to make a scapegoat of Mr. CRAMPTON,—"a valuable public servant, for having only too faithfully done his duty." The *Morning Post* uses the American news merely as a means of administering a rebuke to the refractory members of its political party. The London *Morning Star* (organ of the Manchester men) has an admirable editorial setting forth the merits of the dispute in respect to Central America. As to Mr. CRAMPTON, the *Star* thinks that, to involve some fifty or sixty millions of people of the same race, language and religion, in desperate and deadly strife, in order to avenge the dignity of a CRAMPTON, is too great an absurdity to be for a moment entertained. Nay, indeed, it is pretty clear that, like the removal of one of those small insects which in tropical climates burrow under the skin, and irritate the whole surrounding flesh, this gentleman's expulsion from the United States will serve greatly to allay the inflammation which his presence has produced.

There is little general news by this arrival.

It is reported that an attempt has been made on the life of the Queen of Spain.

The inundations in France have done fearful damage.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

### Mr. Crampton's Dismissal and the Recognition of the Walker Government.

*From the Times, June 11.*

There are those who have no dignity at all, and do not pretend to it, as in the case of the man who, on being told that he was no gentleman, replied, "Who said that I was?" There are those, again, who have dignity, and wear it so naturally, and easily, and securely, that they have never any occasion to assert it. They can afford to pass over those trifles that must needs occur in the perpetual collision of social beings. There is, however, a third class that is neither the one nor the other; that is neither case-hardened against dignity, nor too noble for slight offence. The man who knows what is right, but has not the testimony of a good conscience, and who cannot forego an advantage of doubtful propriety, is always in a fidget. You may see it in his face, for if nobody else impeaches him he is ever defending himself from imaginary impeachment. No doubt he is making an excellent case for himself, only it would be a great deal better if he had no case to make. States are but aggregates of men. In the Old World we have occasionally had States over-sensitive and resentful. Spain has taken offence, and Russia has taken offence; so also have some other States, if one could remember them, and have either sent back our Ministers or refused to receive them back, or made some objection to them. *But no State that we are aware of, ever fixed upon us a quarrel of this sort, except as a set-off against its own ill practices or depredations.* Self-defence always involves a degree of humiliation, and neither man nor State will undertake it but from the necessity of circumstances, of weakness, or of crime. Whatever the Americans may think of their own violent dignity and outrageous insolence, observers cannot help connecting these demonstrations with the national policy of their country. The weak point of their political morality is expressed by the significant word "annexation." It is a process as gradual and as regular as any husbandry or craft; as much a system as that by which the Roman Republic went on for centuries acquiring successively friends, allies, colonies, and provinces. Every weak country within reach of the United States is subject to a continual infusion of Americans, as adventurers, settlers, sympathisers, and ultimately, in large bodies, as invaders, always claiming to act in behalf of the people themselves, though in the end it is they who are the people. At present Mr. WALKER is at the head of a force consisting almost exclusively of American citizens, and his occupation of one independent State and invasion of another with a force virtually enlisted in the United States have been "recognized" by their Government. For our part, we are ready to take a very liberal view of this process. We do not quarrel with that apparent destiny which seems to mark out the greater part of the New World for democratic federations tending more or less to a general unity. It is natural enough that territories and peoples in the neighborhood of the United States should be leavened with their political principles, their commercial enterprise and their restless race. The other stages they pass through are also natural enough. But temptation and crime are always found in the direction of nature. Here, then, is the temptation of the American conscience, the blot of their history, the wound to their sensitiveness. This is the imputation they are always ready to encounter. A painful self-consciousness is ever impelling them to claim a high standard in the matter of political sympathy. The result, of course, is that they are excessively virtuous, when virtue is showy and cheap; but their virtue fails when it must be paid for. At the same moment they are magnanimously and obstrusively neutral in the battle of European liberty, and interfering with considerable profit in the States of Central America. They have strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel, for the gnat was not worth an ounce of powder, but the camel may bring them at least one new State.

This is only what we have often said of the quarrel, and, strange to say, the estimate is justified by the very letter of the result. The Government of the United States is forced, in spite of itself, to give up the question as only of municipal law, but of [illegible] national dignity, and to [illegible] its irritability in a personal objection to Mr. CRAMPTON. It cannot maintain, and does not maintain, that either the British Government or its Minister has done that which was first laid to their charge. But, as the quarrel began [illegible], the offering of [illegible] must be satisfied. Mr. CRAMPTON must go. The President has promised that to his supporters, and he cannot back out of it. But

[illegible]

### HOUSE OF LORDS—June 10.

The Earl of CARNARVON [illegible]

[illegible]

### HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.

Earl of CARNARVON—I inquired last night of Her Majesty's Government whether it was true, according to a rumor then in circulation, that a packet had within a few hours been received from the United States? My noble friend, the President of the Council, who was then in the House, stated that the Government had no [illegible] official information from America [illegible]. I think if the noble Earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will state whether any additional intelligence has been received from the United States, and, whether in such as it would be right to communicate, inform your Lordships of the nature, it would be acceptable to the House.

The Earl of CLARENDON—In answer to the noble Earl, I have to state that I received last night a letter from Mr. CRAMPTON, dated the 27th ult., and at the last moment, saying that up to that hour he had received no intimation whatever of the intention of the United States' Government. [Hear, hear.]

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 10.

Mr. DISRAELI—May I be permitted to ask the noble Lord the First Minister whether he has received direct information of the intentions of Her Majesty's Minister from Washington?

Lord PALMERSTON—No, Sir, I have received no information on that subject upon which any reliance can be placed. [Hear, hear.]

### Conspiracy to Assassinate the Queen of Spain.

The Madrid Journals of the 4th of June report that considerable sensation had been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen. The following are some details of the affair given by the *Diario*:

"A man named Raimundo Fuentes [illegible] a secret society three months ago, and a young carpenter was drawn into it. It having been determined to kill the Queen, this young man was selected [illegible] to do the deed, and he was told that if he [illegible] Her Majesty, a sum of [illegible] would be given to him, and that if he failed he should be certainly put to death by the other conspirators. On the 28th ult., at the moment at which the carriage of the Princess of the Asturias approached the Calle del Arenal, the young man named FUENTES drew a pistol from his pocket, but a police agent seized his arm and prevented him from discharging the weapon. On being interrogated, he made known the facts above related. Just after his arrest RAIMUNDO MARQUEZ went to the Palace, on pretext of making revelations respecting the conspiracy. He must have been found in any house of the Calle del Arenal. MARQUEZ is a native of [illegible], in the Province of Ciudad Real. His political opinions have always been Carlist. He is a bold, enterprising man, and has been imprisoned before."

The following are some details of the affair given by the *Nacion*:—"The military precautions which were taken on the 28th ultimo, on the occasion of the visit of the Queen to the Theatre [illegible], and which have given rise to a good deal of conversation, were, it appears, caused by the discovery of a plot to destroy the Queen in the Calle del Arenal near the Calle de la [illegible], as Her Majesty was returning from the theatre. The police received the information on the previous day by means of an anonymous letter sent through the post. Some suggestions were given to it as to baffling the conspiracy. The government afterwards learned that another attempt was to be made on the 29th, and it took measures accordingly. What is curious is that the anonymous letter was written by the very man who was to have fired on the Queen with a pistol. This man, a hired workman, named FUENTES, [illegible] the conspirators, and from them he [illegible] have been arrested, and who [illegible] lower classes, [illegible] officer of the National Guard, named RAIMUNDO MARQUEZ, well known in the capital. [illegible] hitherto escaped capture, though it is said that he is arrested at Madrid. [illegible] spoke to the Queen, [illegible] by pretending that he was in a position to make disclosures respecting dark plots against the Queen."

### The Inundations in France.

The *Journal de l'Indre et Loire* gives the following description of TOURS on the 4th inst.:—"The Rue Royale presents the appearance of a canal, with boats plying on it incessantly, carrying relief to the unfortunate inhabitants who either could not or would not quit their houses. The flood is bearing along all sorts of things brought down by the stream, and the Cher are floating about it. The commercial loss on it have been torn up. The Faubourg Saint-Symphorien, the centre of the commercial quarter of the town, is still submerged, with water as high as the windows. In the garden of the Prefecture opposite nothing is to be seen but the tops of the trees; the walls of the garden are thrown down. The Rues de Paris, de Bordeaux, and de Rempart, built on the old ramparts of the city, are under water. At every step we take we see the ravages of the waters, and from the Route de Brassy as we perceive it all their houses the effects of the catastrophe in the adjacent country. As far as the eye can reach there is water. The inundation was not able to surmount the Orleans railway by the Route de Bordeaux, but they rose to a great height, and they were covered with articles of furniture, clothing, and wood. The Pont de l'Archevêque [illegible] in the viaduct of the railway to Nantes, [illegible] with great fury by the waters. [illegible] town. Wherever the eye turns [illegible] houses that cannot [illegible] come, even if they can ever be inhabited again, and on the heights [illegible] together *without shelter and without food.* Even the dark and narrow streets of the old city, inhabited by the lower classes, have not escaped. From the Rue Bergne to the commune of La Riche, from the Champ de Mars to the Mall, and from the Place d'Aumont to Saint Sauveur, [illegible] reaching in height to the first story of the houses. Such is the state of our city after five days of constant anxiety and indescribable calamities."

The accounts from Saumur, of the ravages committed by the Loire and the Authion, are [illegible] distressing than those previously received. The pupils of the cavalry school of that place gave a fine example of courage and devotedness. They plunged into the water with their horses, [illegible] invalids and infirm persons from certain death, and compelled the inhabitants to leave their dwellings. The clergy likewise displayed considerable courage and effected much in combating the obstinate determination of the people to remain in their houses. A young couple swam to a man who was clinging to a tree, and succeeded in landing him in safety.

From LYONS we learn that, as the waters recede, numerous bodies are discovered, all in a state of decomposition. Workmen are employed in building wooden huts on the Place St. Pothin for the reception of the persons who are without homes. The Directors of the Mediterranean Railway have placed a number of railway carriages at the disposal of the authorities for the temporary accommodation of houseless. When the Emperor visited the Lyons he gave 1,000f. to be divided among the firemen, soldiers and other employés of the train. That sum has been generously given by them to the sufferers.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

## PERSONALITIES AND AGGRESSIONS OF MR. BUTLER.

### SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

In the Senate of the United States, June 13, 1856.

[Concluded from Saturday.]

[illegible]

Mr. BUTLER—I never taunted any gentleman with being a clergyman, and the Senator from Iowa will not say so. I said that I had respect for his vocation; but when he attempted to correct my speech, I put him right.

Mr. WILSON—Whether it was a taunt or not, the Senator disclaims its being so, and I accept the disclaimer; but I apprehend it was not intended as a compliment to the Senator from Iowa [illegible]

Thus has Mr. SUMNER been, by the Senator from South Carolina, systematically assailed in this body from the [illegible] of July, 1852, up to the present time—a period of nearly four years. He has applied to my colleague every expression calculated to wound the sensibility of an honorable man, and to draw down upon him sneers, obloquy and hatred, in and out of the Senate. In my place here, I now pronounce these continued assaults upon my colleague unparalleled in the history of the Senate.

I come now to speak for one moment of the late speech of my colleague, which is the alleged cause of the recent assault upon him; and which the Senator from South Carolina has condemned so abundantly. That speech—a thorough and fearless exposition of what Mr. SUMNER entitled the "Crime against Kansas"—from beginning to end, is marked by entire plainness. Things are called by their right names. The usurpation in Kansas is exposed, and also the apologies for it, successively. No words were spared which seemed necessary to this exhibition. In arraigning the crime, it was natural to speak of those who sustained it. Accordingly, the Administration is constantly held up to condemnation. Various Senators who have vindicated this Crime are at once answered and condemned. Among these are the Senator from South Carolina, the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. DOUGLAS,] the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. MASON,] and the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. GEYER.] The Senator from South Carolina now complains of Mr. SUMNER's speech. Surely it is difficult to see on what ground that Senator can make any such complaint. The speech was indeed severe,—severe as truth—but in all respects parliamentary. It is true that it handles the Senator from South Carolina freely, but that Senator had spoken repeatedly in the course of the Kansas debate, [illegible]

[illegible]

sons on questions of scholarship and eloquence, of patriotism or of liberty.

Mr. President, I have no desire to assail the Senator from South Carolina, or any other Senator in this body; but I wish to say now, that we have had quite enough of this asserted superiority, social and political. [illegible] I never sought his acquaintance, and I do not know that I should feel myself honored if I had it. I treat him as an equal, here—I wish always to treat him respectfully; but when he tells me or my friends that we fawn upon him or his associates, I say to him that I have never sought, and never shall seek, any other acquaintance than what official intercourse requires, with a man who declared on the floor of the Senate that he would do what HENRY CLAY once said "no gentleman could do"—hunt a fugitive slave.

The Senator from Virginia—not now in his seat, (Mr. MASON,) when Mr. SUMNER closed his speech, saw fit to tell the Senate that his hands would be soiled by contact with ours. The Senator is not here; I wish he were. I have simply to say that I know nothing in that Senator, moral, intellectual, or physical, which entitles him to use such language towards members of the Senate, or any portion of God's creation. I know nothing in the State from which he comes, rich as it is in the history of the past, that entitles him to speak in such a manner. I am not here to assail Virginia. God knows I have not a feeling in my heart against her, or against her public men; but I do say it is time that these arrogant assumptions ceased here. This is no place for assumed social superiority, as though certain Senators held the keys of cultivated and refined society. Sir, they do not hold the keys, and they shall not hold over me the plantation whip.

I wish always to speak kindly towards every man in this body. Since I came here I have never asked an introduction to a southern member of the Senate, not because I have any feelings against them, for God knows I have not; but I knew that they believed I held opinions hostile to their interests, and supposed they would not desire my society. I have never wished to obtrude myself on their society so that certain Senators could do with me, as they have boasted they did with others—refuse to receive their advances, or refuse to recognize them on the floor of the Senate. Sir, there is not a Cooley in the guano islands of Peru who does not think the Celestial Empire the whole universe. There are a great many men who have swung the whip over the plantation who think they not only rule the plantation, but make up the judgment of the world, and hold the keys not only to political power, as they have done in this country, but to social life.

The Senator from South Carolina assails the resolutions of my State with his accustomed looseness, as springing from ignorance, passion, prejudice, excitement. Sir, the testimony before the House committee sustains all that is contained in those resolutions. Massachusetts has spoken her opinions; and although the Senator has quoted the Boston *Courier* to-day,—and I would not rob him of any consolation he can derive from that source—I know Massachusetts, and I can tell him that of the one million two hundred thousand people of Massachusetts, you cannot find in the State one thousand—Administration officeholders included—who do not look with loathing and execration upon the outrage on the person of their Senator, and the honor of their State. The sentiment of Massachusetts, of New England, of the North, approaches unanimity. Massachusetts has spoken her opinions. The Senator is welcome to assail them, if he chooses; but they are on the record. They are made up by the verdict of her people, and they understand the question, and from their verdict there is appeal.

Mr. President, I have spoken freely—I shall continue always to speak freely. I seek no controversy with any man; but I shall express my sentiments frankly, and the more frankly because on this floor my colleague has been smitten down for words spoken in debate, and because there are those who, unmindful of the Constitution of their country, claim the right thus to question us.

After this speech, Mr. BUTLER indulged in some discursive remarks, and ended by saying:

I have no wish to indulge in those matters; but, as I suppose the Senator (Mr. WILSON) is to be considered in some sense the historian of his State, I desire to ask him how many battles were fought in Massachusetts during the Revolutionary war?

Mr. WILSON—I will answer the Senator. The battles fought in Massachusetts during the Revolution were few, because they were not necessary. Our Massachusetts men met the enemy at Lexington, at Concord Bridge, at Bunker Hill, and on the heights of Dorchester. They would have met them on every spot in Massachusetts, but the enemy took good care, right early, to get and to keep out of that State. The Senator said yesterday, as I understood him, that "South Carolina had shed hogsheads of blood where Massachusetts had shed gallons" during the Revolution.

Mr. BUTLER—On the battle-fields of the two States.

Mr. WILSON—I heard no such limitation. I understood the Senator to mean that South Carolina has contributed hogsheads of the blood of her sons where Massachusetts had only contributed gallons to the Revolution. Sir, South Carolina furnished five thousand five hundred soldiers; Massachusetts sixty-nine thousand; and they drove the enemy, and followed the enemy, and met the enemy on the battle fields of the Revolution, from the northern to the southern boundaries of the Republic—from the St. Lawrence to the St. Mary's. There were but few battles fought on the soil of Massachusetts, for the reason that the enemy thought it was safer to leave Massachusetts and go to South Carolina.

The British army thought it was not safe to be very near the battle-fields of Concord, of Lexington, and of Bunker Hill, and it left Massachusetts, and took good care to keep out of a Commonwealth where friends always find a welcome, and foes are apt to find a grave.

During the Revolution, a portion of the people of South Carolina, the GADSDENS, the RUTLEDGES, the LAURENSES, the SUMPTERS, the MARIONS, made as great sacrifices for the cause of independence as any patriots in any portion of the land; but the fact cannot be denied—and all these patriots, including even MARION, convict South Carolina of the fact—that she had a large class of Tories. There was a civil war in that State, and, more than that, thousands and tens of thousands of her sons sought protection under the British flag. When the army of GREENE was starving, the British army in Charleston was receiving all that the fertile valleys of South Carolina could produce, carry into Charleston, and exchange for British gold. When GREENE and his patriot army wanted oxen and horses to carry supplies, they were hustled off into the forest by people who had, to quote the words of General BARNWELL, "far greater attachment to their interests than zeal for the service of their country."

Mr. BUTLER—Let me ask the gentleman who fed GREENE's army at that time?

Mr. WILSON—"Who fed GREENE's army?" That army was hardly fed at all—at any rate it was but poorly fed and scantily clothed. I apprehend, Sir, that GREENE's army—like the school boys whistle that whistled itself—fed itself.

I have no disposition to assail the Senator's State. I should blush if I could say aught against the patriots of South Carolina, or ever cease to feel gratitude for their efforts—their prompt response to the patriots of my own State in the early days of the revolution; but, Sir, GADSDEN, BURKE, MARION, RAMSAY, BARNWELL, and the patriots of that period, have borne this evidence, that South Carolina was weakened in that contest by the existence of Slavery. That was what Mr. SUMNER charged, and on a former occasion demonstrated, and that, I take it, no man here or elsewhere can deny.

The Senator tells us that he has complimented the battle-fields of Massachusetts—the fields of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. That Senator, and the constituents of that Senator, can stand upon those sacred spots, and breathe something of the spirit of Liberty that makes them immortal. He can utter his sentiments—sentiments so little in harmony with the gallant dead that sleep beneath those hallowed sods; or the living who now guard them under the protection of law and a public sentiment nurtured and sustained by free speech. I should be proud to tread the battle-fields of South Carolina, hallowed by patriot blood. Yes, Sir, it would afford me intense gratification to stand upon those stricken fields so dear to every true American heart; but I do not know that I could do so without suppressing those cherished sentiments of liberty, for the vindication of which patriot blood was poured out at Camden, Guilford, Eutaw and Hobkirk Hill.

But all these allusions and reflections upon the history of the past afford me no gratification. I say to the Senator from South Carolina, that he, and I, and all of us, had far better turn from the past, cease to reflect upon the services of our States in the revolutionary era, and deal with the living questions which we must meet in this age—questions that have great issues, involving the interests of our common country and the rights of human nature. He, and I, and all of us here, ought to strive to settle these great issues for the good of our common country, and the whole people of the country, bond and free.

### Mr. Buchanan's Record on Slavery—Virginian Opinion.

The best mode of arriving at the opinions and position of a candidate is by examining the language of his friends. Mr. IRVING, editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, who was a delegate at Cincinnati, made a speech at the Buchanan ratification meeting held at Lynchburg on the 12th of June, in which, after carefully examining the record, he indorses Mr. BUCHANAN on the following grounds:

So much for this record. There is nothing in it which impeaches his loyalty to the Constitutional rights of the South. There is much in it which establishes that loyalty. In fine, his record proves these important propositions:

1. That he did not indorse the Missouri restriction as one of a Committee at a public meeting in Lancaster, and that he never saw said resolutions until they were in print.

2. That he voted for Mr. CALHOUN's resolution declaring that any intermeddling with the domestic institutions of the States, under any pretext whatever, moral, political or religious, was subversive of the principles of the Constitution and tended to destroy the Union.

3. That he believed the general delegated Congress should be exercised, not only not to destroy and weaken the domestic institutions of the States, but it was a duty as it was the power so to strengthen and uphold these domestic institutions.

4. That he believed negro Slavery is recognized in the Constitution, and that all attacks upon it are manifest violations of the constitutional compact, and violative of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

5. That he believed the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the faith implied in the cession of Maryland and Virginia, give just cause of alarm to the slaveholding States, and tend to endanger the Union.

6. That he was in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law.

7. That he approved of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and would maintain them against any storm which might be raised to subvert them.

8. That he recognized no higher law than the Constitution of the United States, and believed in the equality of the States.

It is thus seen that the record of Mr. BUCHANAN, so far from being assailable on the constitutional rights of the South, is beyond the impeachment even of cavilling objectors, and that he has always contended for her equality in the Union. In fact, I know of no Northern politician, and but few of national reputation in the South, whose record is as stainless upon this important point. Besides the points stated above, Mr. BUCHANAN, while in Congress, voted

Against the transmission of insurrectionary documents in the mails.

He voted for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, which is a Slave State.

He sustained the annexation of Texas, which, also, added another Slave State to the Union, and, in fact, upon all subjects connected with the subject of Slavery consistently maintained a national, conservative position.

## THE NEW-YORK FILLMORE NATIONAL CLUB DECLARES FOR FREMONT.

### INTERESTING MEETING.

#### Speeches, Resolutions, and an Address.

The Fillmore American National Club met last evening, in National Hall, for the purpose of considering what position they should take in the Presidential campaign, now that all the candidates are in the field, and their platforms have been published.

At the hour announced for the meeting, the President, Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, called the meeting to order. In doing so he made the following introductory remarks:

GENTLEMEN: As President of the American National Club, I have called you together to-night. I have called you at the usual time of meeting, and I have called you upon business of the most vital character and importance. At a meeting held on the 8th of March last, you elected me to preside over this Club during the ensuing campaign. At that time you saw fit to refer to me, by most flattering resolutions, the concluding one of which uttered language to the effect that should I lead you would follow. I have no desire to dictate the course to be pursued by this Club; that is a matter you must agree upon yourselves; but what this agreement shall be is the object of my convening you now; in other words, I desire you to decide what party you will now side with, as matters stand in the present political crisis. For my part, I have decided to go over to the Republican Party. [Applause.] I have decided to go over upon the question solely of Slavery. [Loud applause.] I feel it our duty not to denounce the great American Party, but to take sides upon great national issues. If I bid adieu to you, I shall do so with great regret. If you cling to me and take the course I have resolved upon, I shall hold you to me with hooks of steel, and we will fight together valiantly and unyieldingly in the coming contest, for great and glorious principles. [Loud and continued cheers.] The Secretary will read some resolutions. If they meet the approval of the majority, the decisive step is taken, and action final. If a majority decide against them, then be this the will of the majority.

The Secretary hereupon read the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, An emergency exists in the political condition of the country, in which it is incumbent upon every citizen of the Republic to give expression to his views in regard to the reorganization of the Federal Government through the medium of a popular election; and

*Whereas*, The National Club of the City of New-York has ever been foremost in expressing its sentiments upon the political issues that have agitated the Union; therefore

*Resolved*, That the National Club of the City of New-York recognize in the aggressions of the South upon Northern interests—as exemplified in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which HENRY CLAY and his compatriots enacted to remain inviolate forever—in the bloody and cowardly attack upon a Northern representative in the United States Senate, to restrain freedom of speech, the inalienable prerogative of an American freeman—and in the cruel butcheries of Free-State American settlers in the Territory of Kansas, to facilitate the spread of an institution that is a blight and a curse to a free people—an attempt on the part of the South to form and maintain a sectional party, the tenets of which are repugnant to the feelings of every true American freeman.

*Resolved*, That in view of our duty as Americans, who care more for the selection of good men to office who will exemplify our principles, than for the triumph of partisan organizations we will sustain for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential offices, to be filled at the next election, those candidates who represent principles most consistent with our opinions.

*Resolved*, That the American Convention which placed in nomination the names of FILLMORE and DONELSON—a Convention to the action of which we had looked forward as to an ark of promise in the political sky—in its concession to the South, whose aggressions have become intolerable, dictation of the principles by which its candidates are to be guided, if successful, has severed itself from the National American Organization, and thereby absolved us from the support of its nominees.

*Resolved*, That Freedom is national—Slavery sectional.

*Resolved*, That the People's Convention, lately held at Philadelphia, have enunciated the doctrine of the last resolution, and placed in nomination candidates who abide by its undying truth, and that, therefore, we will support the nominees of that Convention for the offices for which they are named, and will hereafter contend for the principles of Americans and freemen, in the elevation of FREMONT and DAYTON.

*Resolved*, That the name of our club may accord with the intention of our present organization, that the club be hereafter known as the "American Republican National Club."

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted several times by applause, and when they were offered they were adopted unanimously.

When the applause had subsided the President said that as he did not wish any member of the Club to be bound by his action, he had concluded to present an address in which he had embodied his reasons for the course he intended to pursue.

*To the Members of the American Party:*

As an act of justice to my associate members of the National Club, and that no wrong impression may go abroad, as regards myself, I conceive it my duty that I should come openly before the community and define my position in the coming campaign. I here publicly proclaim that I intend to support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, Colonel JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. L. DAYTON, upon one great principle it is against—the extension of slavery. In the American Convention, convened at Philadelphia February, 18, I here openly acknowledge that I was there as an American, devoted to its principles, and favorably inclined towards the South. In that body a portion of the Northern delegates stood firm and undivided, "as a unit," against the aggressions of the South. I thought they were too extreme, that they allowed the question of slavery to be a paramount one; I felt annoyed at their acts; but I had not been in that Convention many hours when the South convinced me that she was the true tyrant; that she was the "parricide of the party I idolized," because she acknowledged no principle but self. I therefore returned back an altered man upon the subject of Slavery. Before I was indifferent, but I realized then, as I do now, that the question must be met, and I then determined to espouse the cause of justice and humanity. I therefore stand before this community not as a coward who dare not show his true feeling, but as an American citizen, proclaiming my true love of country and the union of these States, by voting aye or nay upon a national question, for "Freedom is national, and Slavery sectional." Whether the majority of this country is opposed to its extension or in favor of it, there is no conservative ground in the coming campaign. There was a time when that plea of conservatism would touch the human heart; but, using a vulgar expression, "that's played out." All must take a position. Slavery has divided the Democratic, the Whig and American Parties. Slavery has invaded religion—the pleasing fireside circle has often been marred by its discussion. No party with great principles can ever be again united with a noble front till it is met fairly, calmly, and by popular suffrage. I, therefore, in this fight, lay aside all other feelings, and side by side with the Democrats, Whigs, and all others, will I stand in this contest against the extension of Slavery. If in the Republican ranks I have any foes, I extend to them the hand of fellowship for the present; but when this question has been decided, I will return back to the ranks from which I emanated, conscious that I have done my duty as a citizen and a lover of my country. And, therefore, comrades, members of the National Club, associates of the last campaign—whom I have often tried and never found wanting—my companions in social and political life, in accordance with a resolution passed at our meeting, held on Saturday evening, March 8, after I had been unanimously elected your presiding officer for the coming campaign, the following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That in the coming election wherever "he leads we are determined to follow;" and, also, by vote of Club, I, therefore, proclaim that hereafter the Club will be known as the "American Republican National Club of the City and County of New-York;" all calls will be in accordance with the above title, and to those friends who, perchance, will not be with us in this election, I can but say to them farewell, with deep regret—hundreds of your comrades have proclaimed that they will be with me in this great issue, and using their language, "not that they love the principles of the American Party less, but love the union of these States more;" all those who have not already reported themselves, and who are against the extension of Slavery, are requested to meet with us at our next meeting, of which due notice will be given; every gentleman of all parties, and all conditions, in favor of freedom—in favor of sustaining the South in her present Slavery—but determined that Slavery shall not be extended, are invited to join our Club.

B. VAN RIPER, President National Club.

In the reading of the address there was frequent applause. Upon its termination three cheers were proposed and given, with the greatest enthusiasm, for the "American Republican National Club."

On motion, the address was adopted by the Club as expressing their sentiments, after which, the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening, at the same place, to make arrangements to join with the Republicans in their grand ratification meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening. Repeated and enthusiastic cheers for FREMONT and DAYTON were given, before dispersing.

### Mr. Fillmore will not Decline.

*From the N. Y. Express.*

We have the authority of a letter from MILLARD FILLMORE, received by the last steamer from Europe, for saying that under no circumstances will he decline the nomination tendered him. It was made by his friends, accepted from his friends, received without asking, acknowledged without counting the consequences of success or defeat, and desiring to serve his country and to avert the progress of error. Mr. FILLMORE writes that nothing but the wish of those who gave him the nomination, will prompt him to withdraw his name.

The following is the extract above alluded to from Mr. FILLMORE's letter:—

*"In reference to the efforts which have been used to drive me from my course, they wholly mistake my character. It is true I did not desire the nomination; but my name has been placed before the public by my friends, and there it will remain regardless of consequences, unless they shall desire its withdrawal."*

## COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

### Conduct of the Pierce Administration.

*From the St. Louis Democrat.*

At the meeting held at Jackson, Cape Girardeau Co., June 18, 1856, Col. BENTON commenced by saying, that he was placed before the State in an unexpected character—that of candidate for Governor. He had not sought the nomination, nor accepted it until after long consideration, nor until he had reason to believe that he might be able to do some good. Peace was his object—both at home and abroad—and he considered the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN favorable to that object; and, therefore, that the exertions of others laboring for it would not be in vain.

He looked upon the place of candidate for Governor as being different from that of candidate for any other office. If elected, it was to be the head of the State, not of a party; and the reserve and decorum which the office would impose, should commence in the canvass, and a foundation be laid in the decency of the canvass for an impartial Administration. Acting on that belief, he should have nothing to say against the many parties into which the State was divided. He might praise his own, but he should have nothing to say against the others.

Col. BENTON, after some further introductory remarks, then took occasion to refer to the recent Convention at Cincinnati, where he had been present as a spectator. It was the first Convention he had ever witnessed in his life, and what he saw there, tended more than anything else to confirm the opinions he had long entertained respecting the working of such machinery. In the present instance it was gotten up for a purpose, and nobody was to be admitted who was not privy to that purpose, if the coalition of PIERCE and DOUGLAS could prevent them. Such was the object in hand—to defeat any national man who might present himself, and pass over the next Administration to the keeping of the present officeholders.

The result, however, was a great rebuke to the administration—the greatest ever administered to men in power. Four years they had been working the whole machinery of the Government to govern this Convention and secure themselves in power. They had a garrison of officeholders inside of the Convention, and a besieging army of the same gentry outside, all working for the Administration, on the principle of the ox which knoweth his master's crib; they had packed delegates to misrepresent the people; they had straw delegates, coming from States which could give no Democratic vote; they had a pretorian guard of officeholders and seekers from Washington City, who could give no vote, but could give that which could command votes; and with all this the Administration was miserably defeated. Some sixty odd votes was all that Mr. PIERCE received; and, deducting from these the interested and packed votes that he obtained, and his actual vote would be one or two dozen. Coming in upon twenty-seven States, he goes out upon as many. In fact, the unanimous shout given for Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination, was the unanimous shout for Mr. PIERCE's dismission.

Mr. PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS sent discretionary authority to withdraw them; they did not withdraw themselves, but sent discretionary authority to those who were upon the ground, and could see how the contest was going. It was a deathbed withdrawal, and done at the last gasp. It was perfectly well known that the majority did not mean to be defeated. The old game of the minority ruling the majority was not to be played again. Mr. BUCHANAN had received a majority of the votes fifteen times hand running; it was a fair nomination according to the Democratic principle, the majority to govern; also, according to the Whig principle, in whose conventions the majority governs the nomination. In that particular they are more democratic than the modern Democracy since they adopted the nullification rule of two-thirds. It was perfectly well known that the majority intended, on Friday, to offer a resolution in the Convention, that Mr. BUCHANAN, having received a majority, was duly nominated; and equally well known that the tens of thousands of good citizens meant to sustain that resolution. Mr. BUCHANAN never received the two-third votes: he lacked forty of it when the outside pressure compelled the withdrawal of the Administration, (for PIERCE and DOUGLAS were constantly considered as one, as the event proved them to be,) and Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated in a hurrah.

The withdrawals and the hurrah nomination, was a perfect *take-in* to the officeholders. It spoilt their game. They screamed out against it. Their game was to gain the merit of nominating BUCHANAN, if they could not defeat him. Defeat him was the first object, if not, then turn the scale in his favor and demand the rewards. They had given in their private adhesion to his friends, and meant to go over in a body at the last critical moment, like the Saxon army at the battle of Leipsic. But they were taken by surprise, and after screaming against the withdrawals, were the loudest in their hurrahs for BUCHANAN; and the first to run into the streets, and proclaim his nomination, and congratulate the country upon it—all which they will doubtless have affidavits to prove to Mr. BUCHANAN's satisfaction, and *he will be very hard-hearted if he does not continue them all in their offices.*

All previous administrations, Mr. BENTON said, had forbid officeholders to interfere in elections; Whig or Democratic, all forbid it. This administration, on the contrary, commanded it. They required the whole corps to work in the elections, State and federal; and to attend the Convention, and the surplus work outside that could not get in; and they did it—but always laying an anchor to windward, to be able to fasten on the Buchanan ship, if it was able to outride the storm.

Mr. BENTON said he had seen how the Convention worked, and was more against such institutions than ever. The people ought to have a direct vote for President, as he had proposed years ago. There would be no safety for the purity of Government until they had such elections, and the people ought to take up the question in their counties, and have it pressed by instructions from the general assembly. At present the Conventions were filled by men who held office under the Federal Government, and who were forbid by the Constitution to be even electors.

He had given his opinion freely at Cincinnati, according to his long previous conviction, that *the state of the country required a new man*—one who had no hand in producing the state of things, and who might be relied upon as the best chance of saving the peace and harmony of the country. *That was the sentiment of the masses; they were all for peace, and believed that a new man was necessary to procure it.* Those who had produced the present state of things were not the doctors to cure it.

He said he deemed Mr. PIERCE a ruined man from the day he made up his cabinet. He was himself a kind-hearted man, but too weak for the place. CUSHING and DAVIS were the ruling spirits—one a nullifier and sectionalist; the other a renegade Whig, an apostate Abolitionist, a neophite Democrat, and a Tylerite as long as TYLER had anything to give. He had known Mr. CUSHING as a leading Abolitionist, trying to keep Arkansas out of the Union, because her Constitution admitted Slavery, and as backing Mr. SLADE, of Vermont, in endeavoring to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, when they forced the Southern members to secede from the hall of the House in 1838. He had known him as the greatest enemy of the Democracy, making a speech against them divided into two and thirty heads—as many heads as there were points in the mariner's compass—in which there was a conglomeration of everything that had ever been said against them. He had known him as the enemy of the Sub-Treasury, of hard money, and the bitter reviler of JACKSON; and he could see nothing but ruin to an Administration of which he was the master spirit. He predicted for the Administration a total overthrow at the time. It had come overwhelmingly. He was abandoned by everybody—even his own officeholders—and went out about as he came in—unanimously! for the unanimous hurrah for the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN was the unanimous hurrah for the dismission of Mr. PIERCE. In his dismission was included that of his Cabinet; for five of them were reserved candidates, lying back to be taken up for President and Vice President after the two-thirds rule had killed off BUCHANAN. Mr. PIERCE and Mr. DOUGLAS constituted one interest, and the office holders labored for both of them, while preferring DOUGLAS, but taking care to give in private adhesions to BUCHANAN.

He said that the prostration of the Pierce Administration was the most complete that ever took place in this country. It was a rout and a carnage. Other Presidents had sought a reelection, and had been defeated; but it was always by the opposite party, and against the full strength of their own. Mr. PIERCE has been rejected by his own party! an [illegible] of event in our country's history [illegible] for four years. Mr. [illegible] hoped to live to write their history.

Col. BENTON rapidly sketched the course of the downfall of Mr. PIERCE, as the head of which course he placed the disturbance of the peace of the country, *in destroying the Missouri Compromise*—a measure from which Mr. CALHOUN recoiled, because the attempt to destroy that Compromise would destroy the public peace. The destruction of the Texas Compromise was as flagrant as that of the Missouri Compromise; for it was a reenactment of the same, made twenty-five years afterwards, and in the same words, and by men who destroyed it. The chief authors of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had voted for the Texas Compromise, and were estopped by their own act in denying its constitutionality.

The extravagance of the Administration was dwelt upon by Col. BENTON—seventy to eighty millions expended annually, when the one-third of that sum was computed by Mr. POLK in the last year of his Administration, and after the acquisition of New Mexico, California and Utah. He computed twenty-five millions a year to be enough, and it would be so under an economical Administration. But here all was extravagance—run mad extravagance in the increase of offices and salaries—in the increase of army and navy—in keeping up an enormous revenue of eighty millions, when the one third of it was enough.

He commented upon the appointments which the Administration had made, always with a view to influence the elections, State or Federal—to put up or put down some man—and to secure their own continuance in office. He particularly instanced their conduct in this State, where all the appointments had been made with a view to undermine one man—(himself)—where even the Post-Office in his own town was so disposed of as to render it impossible for him to use the office, and drove him to the use of ADAMS & Co.'s Express. In the end, PIERCE was well rewarded by all these office holders, who abandoned him at the Convention. Mr. B. spoke of the breach of promise about the Pacific Railroad, and the reduction of duties, as two eminent instances of violating their pledges to the public. He spoke of our foreign relations, and *the attempt of the Administration to pick quarrels with foreign nations—with Spain, with England, with France, with Denmark, and anybody for Central America.* It had proved itself to be an Administration adverse to peace at home and abroad, and had been discarded as such. The people wanted peace—peace at home, and honest peace and friendship with foreign nations.

Col. BENTON made it a point in his speech, on which he laid the greatest emphasis, that Mr. PIERCE had been defeated by his own party. All other defeated men were at least supported by their own party. They had at least the consolation of preserving the respect and confidence of their own friends. Mr. PIERCE is an exception, and the first in the history of parties. His own friends turn him out. He came in upon the Democratic Party, and he goes out upon it. He came in unanimously, and he goes out unanimously. Such a fate is the severest of all condemnations. No language could paint such a fall. It takes the fact itself to portray such a fate. Unanimously condemned by his own party after a four years' trial! History will have a new fact to record, and public men a new lesson to learn. An Administration cannot be compounded of renegade Whigs, apostate Abolitionists, neophite Democrats, turn-coat Tylerites, Nullifiers and Secessionists. The compound will not work, even if it did its best—much more when it did its worst—destroying the public peace at home, picking quarrels, indulging in run-mad extravagance, and prostituting all the patronage of the Government to rule the elections.

Mr. BENTON adverted to the unhappy condition of the country, distracted by intestine strife and sectional animosity—the North against the South and the South against the North—and the passions of men inflamed to such a degree that reason and judgment seemed to have lost their control. He was beginning to despair of keeping the Union together four years longer. It could not have been saved by those who had done the mischief. It could not be saved by a sectional President—by a President sectionally elected. Fortunately we shall have a President nationally elected—elected by votes from all quarters of the Union; a new man, who has had nothing to do with producing the present state of things; who has been called to supersede the authors of our calamities, and, of course, to restore the harmony which they have destroyed. Mr. BENTON wished him success in it, and would aid in the good work; but it was not a work of ease. Great would be the merit, and difficult the task, to restore the Union to its former fraternal feeling.

### Freedom of Speech—Letter from a Distinguished Democrat.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Columbia County was held, a few days since, to express their sentiments upon the recent expulsion of Mr. F. H. RAY from the State of Virginia for having expressed sentiments of opposition to Slavery. Hon. LEVI PITTS presided, and a series of resolutions was adopted denouncing the act. Letters from C. H. BRAMHALL, Esq., of this City, and Judge HOGEBOOM, of Columbia County. The letter is eminently able and practical, and coming from one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, cannot fail to have a decided influence. We copy it as follows:

LETTER FROM JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.

GHENT, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Yours, inviting me to address a meeting of the citizens of the town of Chatham and adjoining towns, to express indignation at the gross violation of the rights of free speech, in the forcible expulsion of one of our worthy citizens from the State of Virginia, for words spoken in public debate, has been duly received.

I noticed the account given of it in the newspapers of Virginia, and could not hesitate to express my entire disapprobation of the rowdyism manifested on that occasion. Southern "chivalry" seems of late to have sunk to such proportions.

Upon a calm survey of the present condition of political parties, I had come to the conclusion to abstain from all public and active participation in politics, at least for the present. As a Democrat, to remain a politician, would require of me one of two things, *the sacrifice of earnest convictions always entertained, or entire change of party relations*; the one, impossible, the other, after a life thus far spent in devotion to a party founded by JEFFERSON, would be extremely unpleasant.

The present most disgraceful surrender of that once proud and honest party to an unscrupulous aristocracy, to the entire perversion of its most cherished principles, is well calculated to make every *honest and thinking Democrat* pause. What I will *not* do is a question of conscience which has been long since decided; what I *will do*, a question of pride and duty, upon which I may be excused in taking some longer time to decide. Allow me to plead, also, the natural desire for some repose after years spent in active exertion in behalf of a *cause* prostrated by a *party*, which should have been, above all others, its advocate.

While I sincerely sympathise with Mr. RAY, a gentleman well known to me by reputation as a man of probity and singular amenity of demeanor, and while I as sincerely deplore all assaults upon the liberty of speech as so many blows aimed at liberty itself, I beg of you to accept this as my apology for not being present on the occasion referred to.

You are pleased, however, to say in your invitation to me, as well as in the accompanying call, that you desire to avoid all political or party questions, and desire the attendance of persons without distinction of party. A moment's consideration, gentlemen, must convince you, this, for the purpose contemplated, is impossible at the present time. *The main issue now before the country, and upon which politicians are arranging themselves, is one that covers the whole case you propose to consider.*

Has it not been the business for several years for party conventions to resolve against the liberty of Speech? and has not one subject especially been *tabooed* entirely, that is, that side represented by the advocates of Freedom? All this has properly been preliminary to the exodus of a new political faith that shrinks from investigation and requires silent submission. A new system of political tactics has become inaugurated by a so-called *Democratic Administration*, based upon a novel principle in Republican Governments—the principle of *Force*.

This principle has to a greater or less extent been extant in some of the States of this Union ever since this Republic was formed; but it has been reserved to the present to be found in alliance with the ruling power in the Federal Government. And just so sure as the continuance may be determined, just so sure must the substance as well as forms of popular liberty depart. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—the violation of sacred compacts—the institution of "Squatter Sovereignty," which is at best the substitution for the *guardianship of Congress*, the *dictatorship* of the *President*—the time and the means for its execution, with the consequences which have followed—the forcible entry of a strange people to give laws (and *such* laws) to a territory—the forcible expulsion of citizens, in not laying perjury to their souls, by swearing what is false fidelity to them—the removal by the President of a Governor who could not be directed by the *implied* instructions of a perjured Magistrate, and the appointment of one who could—the scenes which have subsequently followed of Murder, Rapine and Arson committed by troops enrolled by him from the ragged regiments spawned into the *territory* for the purpose (no doubt) of Federal enlistment—the striking of a Senator in the discharge of his official duty, under circumstances defining (in case of a fatal termination) one of the greatest crimes known to the laws, if even perpetrated upon a private individual in the obscurest hamlet in the land; and the responsibility of the act avowed by the almost united press devoted to the service of the dominant party of to-day—the holding of a National Convention which had so much time for everything else, and so much room for so much new, yet silent upon an event which has sent a thrill through the whole land—all this, gentlemen, and much more I could point you to, in proof of the inauguration of the principle of Force.

This certainly covers the case you propose to consider, and involving the whole subject of politics [illegible] upon which the judgment of the American people is to be [illegible]

Pardon me, for the unexpected length to which this has [illegible] and allow me to renew [illegible] distinguished consideration, and as well my undiminished attachment for the principles for which I have always labored. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.

To B. G. WILSON, J. G. VAN VALKENBURGH, and others, Committee of Arrangements.

### Buchanan's Position and Claims on the South.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 20.*

It is refreshing to contemplate the quiet dignity and patriotic spirit which characterize Mr. BUCHANAN's career in Congress. Not in one instance, never on a single proposition, will he be found in company with the Abolitionists. He neither originated nor supported measures of aggression upon the South, but in every emergency zealously defended the "legal and political rights" of Slavery. So consistently did he adhere to the Constitution, that we challenge the *Whig* to cite a single instance of a clear and unequivocal struggle between Slavery and Abolitionism, in which Mr. Buchanan did not espouse the *interests of the South*. He never strove to impair the legal guarantees of Slavery. He never neglected an opportunity of rebuking the spirit and opposing the designs of sectional agitation. It is true he did not go to the entire length of Mr. CALHOUN's famous resolutions; and neither did Mr. CLAY. *Mr. Buchanan went as far in their support as any other Northern Senator*; so far, indeed, as to advance beyond the popular sentiment of the Northern States. On every practical issue in dispute between Slavery and Abolitionism, *Mr. Buchanan took the side of the South*. He voted to suppress the circulation of incendiary documents through the mails. *He opposed the confirmation of Edward Everett as Minister to Great Britain, because of his opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.* He was an early, steadfast and efficient friend of Texas annexation. He was an early, steadfast and efficient foe of the Wilmot Proviso. He advocated the admission of Arkansas into the Union. He denied the right of Congress to touch Slavery in the District of Columbia. In the great struggle of 1850, when the North was striving to drive Slavery from the territorial possessions of the Government, Mr. BUCHANAN, then in private life, and under no obligation to mingle in the battle, *volunteered in the service of the South*, and proposed to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean—by which measure Abolitionism would have been excluded from the entire region of our Mexican conquests. After this Compromise line was practically obliterated, and the South consented to the new arrangement of 1850, he planted himself upon the finality of the settlement and the support of the Fugitive Slave Law. When, at last, the South discovered the impolicy of attempting to bolster its rights by temporary expedients, and resolved to fall back upon fundamental principles, *Mr. Buchanan promptly and heartily approved the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the plan of settling sectional disputes by leaving the issue of Slavery to the decision of the popular will, expressed through a legitimate organism exerted in obedience to the paramount spirit of the Constitution.*

In his own State, Mr. BUCHANAN has played no inactive or neutral part in the struggle between Slavery and Abolitionism. It is due as much to his authoritative influence as to the conservative temper of its own people, that Pennsylvania has ever stood by the South in its resistance to lawless aggression upon its rights. Nobody has forgotten the patriotic and powerful appeal which he addressed to his fellow citizens in 1850, counseling them to cease sectional agitation, and to support the measures of the Compromise. Afterwards, in indignant vote, he protested against the conduct of an Abolition Legislature of Pennsylvania, in closing the prisons of the State against the officers of the Federal Government when they were attempting to execute the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves. Mr. Buchanan, [illegible] *indorsed and approved a Platform which presents an epitome of the rights of the South.*

### Important Arrest of Railroad Depredators.

*From the Chicago Press, June 20.*

It will be remembered that within the last year, obstructions have several times been placed on the track of the Michigan Southern road, in the vicinity of Pine Station, in Lake County, Indiana. The management of the discovery and arrest of the depredators was committed to PINKERTON & Co., of the Northwestern Police Agency, and some months ago one man was arrested in the act of placing obstructions on the track. But it was evident that the conspiracy was not yet broken up, and for eight or nine weeks PINKERTON and his detectives have been on the alert. Their efforts at discovery have been crowned with success by the arrest of two men, both in the act of placing ties on the track just before a train was due. Their names are HENRY ECKERT and CARL [illegible], Germans, and they were examined before Justice SAUNDERS, of Lake Station, and committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail each.

The plan of operations by which these men were detected and arrested shows the perseverance and ability of Mr. PINKERTON and his associates in business of this kind. The villains were seen to place three ties on the track last Friday night by two detectives, who have been on the watch constantly for eight weeks. The ties were placed at the end of a curve, and the men had just finished their fiendish work when the Steamboat Express train from Toledo was heard approaching. The men fled to the woods unmolested by the detectives, who had recognized them, and were sure of getting hold of them hereafter. The detectives, therefore, made every effort to warn the approaching train of the danger, and though hastening forward to meet it, their signal was not observed in time to stop it. The brakes were applied and the engine reversed, but the train was heavy, containing some 450 passengers, and came upon the ties, catching them and dragging them several hundred yards. Fortunately the cars were not thrown off, and thus catastrophe was avoided which might have sacrificed hundreds of lives.

Upon intelligence of this attempt and discovery, Mr. ALLAN PINKERTON immediately repaired to the neighborhood with additional force, and the aid of Mr. BUNNELL, Sheriff of Lake County, Ind., and RUSSELL EDDY, Esq., of Crown Point. The two men were tracked out and arrested separately, and without any encounter or disturbance, owing to the adroit management of the whole affair. The motive which actuated the man ECKERT is said to be the killing of his dog by a passing train, and for which he preferred to attempt this fiendish revenge, rather than apply to the Company for remuneration, which he has never done.

### The State Treasurer.

*From the Albany Atlas and Argus.*

We understand that charges have been preferred before the Governor by Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND and Engineer SKINNER, against STEPHEN CLARK, the State Treasurer. The provision of the Constitution, under which the measure has been taken, is:

"The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, *whenever it shall appear to him that such treasurer has in any particular violated his duty.* The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension of the Treasurer."

The charges, now in the possession of Gov. CLARK, are that Mr. Treasurer CLARK, as one of the Canal Board, had displaced certain Engineers, who had been located by the State Engineer, who alone had authority under the statute to designate their place of duty.

The charges have been in possession of the Governor for the last ten days. It may be worth while to remark, incidentally, that the removal of Treasurer CLARK, and the substitution of an appointee of the Governor, will give to the Black Republicans a majority in the Canal Board during the approaching election.

The Albany *Evening Statesman*, the organ of the State officers, confirms this statement, and evinces a good deal of apprehension as to the probable action of the Governor. The reason for its alarm apparently rests upon its belief that "the Canal Board is the chief source of patronage and power in the State."

### Trouble Among the Icarians.

The French Icarians at Nauvoo have achieved a fair degree of prosperity within the last seven or eight years of their existence as a community, but for some months there have been serious troubles among them, a strong minority being opposed to the administration of M. CABET, the President. A handbill sets forth the grievances of the minority. They complain that for some months back, there has been a systematic oppression of the minority, that the constitution and laws are violated, that the freedom of speech has been suppressed, and a general disregard of their interests, opinions and wishes manifested. They say:

"As there is among us a profound division, an open war without any possibility of a reconciliation, and the life in common having become insupportable with the opposition, we are for an amicable separation, to be decided upon by a committee chosen among the members of both parties, and deliberating in presence of common friends; and we only ask for our own portion, and that of our women, children and old men; but the majority, deaf to all amicable adjustment, is answering, "*All or Nothing*," which is not the means to stop the war with all its consequences."

It is said that their corporate property has largely increased in value since it has been in their hands.

At Holmesville (Ga.) on the 4th instant, a serious difficulty occurred between V. H. MCLAURIN, attorney at law, and Dr. H. J. SMITH, a knife and pistol being the weapons used. MCLAURIN cut SMITH in several places about the face and neck, before the latter could bring his revolver to bear upon him. He (S.) fired four times, only one shot taking effect, and that through the coat sleeve, doing no damage. SMITH was blinded by the blood which flowed from the cuts about his face, so that he could not see to take aim. The parties are gentlemen of character, and very much esteemed.

An exchange notices that a very sick man in its neighborhood "beted a door and threw up a window." Although the door might have been a "deal open and shut" affair, the throwing up of the window must have been painful.

### The Indian War in Washington Territory.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

[illegible], Washington Territory, Monday, May 12, 1856.

The flippant treatment that the Indian war here has received at the hands of your California correspondent, [illegible] of March 6 last, has occasioned [illegible] the indignation of the farmers of this settlement. What was at first suspected is now clear [illegible]—that all our efforts to build a home in the wilderness are frustrated, through our inability to make our wants known in that distant part of the States from which alone we can seek redress. On no other grounds can we account for the policy pursued with regard to this war, unless, indeed, the official sources of information be tampered with for personal purposes.

This war has been threatening for a long time past. The combination of Indians against us assumed shape on the attempt of Gov. Stevens to take from them their land by official treaties. I have no doubt the Indians thought them perfectly formal; but, as the formality seemed to them to confine itself to mere pen, ink, and paper, I suppose they judged the equivalent insufficient. The war began with the murder of a white man, followed by that of the Indian Agent, who had threatened punishment. These events occurred last Fall, when troops were immediately sent from Fort Dalles. Their disastrous defeat is well known; they were surrounded by the enemy, and an express was sent to Fort Vancouver for assistance, which was at once responded to by the commander of that place. He started immediately with all the troops that could be spared, calling also on the Territories for volunteers. In the march of these troops, the Indians pursued their old policy of declining battle with a large force—trusting to their knowledge of the ground for chance ambuscade on some future opportunity. However, the troops, in concert with the volunteers, followed them well into the mountains, until the first snow-storms of Winter forbade a continuance of this line of march. That part of the country was, at any rate, cleared of Indians, and preparations were at once made for operations elsewhere, as well as for the occupation of the country by block-houses, &c. At this time, by some perversity of Fate, our troubles began. The most sudden change of plan ever recorded now took place. The troops were recalled into garrison, and the country, as far as concerned the regulars, again abandoned to the Indians. The volunteers alone, ill-fed and worse armed, saved for a time the settlements, by continuing the campaign during the Winter, as at such time the enemy cannot recede into the mountain fastnesses, and his means of depredation are more limited.

The return of Spring again brought the beauties of Nature, but stained with the atrocities of savage men. Massacres took place in all parts of the Territories. That at the Cascades was sufficiently near to drive every farmer from his field into which he was hastening his Spring crop. For his food next Winter he must now trust to chance.

Do your readers attach to the word "massacre" its full meaning? It is not merely indiscriminate slaughter, but such savage butchery as, thank God, has long since disappeared from the enlightened portion of the world—lurking now only in the dark recesses of Indian crime—such atrocities as reach us but in whispers, never to be recorded by the pen. The race that committed them are passing away forever—let the remembrance of their deeds go with them. Twenty men, women, and children were the victims of the last-mentioned event. A block-house recently erected there saved the remainder. Apropos of this building, it is mentioned here that the officer who, seeing the dangerous nature of this mountain pass, ordered its erection, has been censured. The withdrawal of the troops left by him for the defence of this point, (by far the most important in the two Territories,) was the signal for the massacre. The block-house, held by about ten of the United States troops, was the sum total for the defence of the place.

Now, Sir, if infatuation is not the word by which to characterize these proceedings, there is yet another, perhaps a better—criminality. With our dead citizens lying around us in their bloody graves, we have not the heart to soften down our honest expressions into well-rounded periods, having their meaning refined away to nothing. But I am forgetting that the tone of the newspaper articles in your quarter, as representing general opinion there, assures us that what we suffer in mind, body, and estate, may be perfectly immaterial. Our call for help, in its long transit of so many thousand miles, will, I fear, be but faintly heard.

An expedition of the military has just started from Fort Dalles. They are to march along the Yakima country, and cooperate with another party of troops from the Sound, which will penetrate the Cascade range of mountains at the Natches Pass. The combined force will traverse the country immediately east of the mountains. This plan of campaign is, of course, the proper one. It is exactly similar to that of last Fall—but six months too late. With an enemy doubled in numbers, with high-toned courage, and confidence generated by success over the whites, how can we hope for victory now, unless our force is considerably augmented? The number of the military is ridiculously small—six times the amount would hardly be sufficient. The Indian is never wanting in courage—it will yet be attested by many a daring deed; and for his prudence and caution, we have but to cast our eyes around the hills and see them crested with the signal smoke; distant fires tell the tale by night.

The sigh of regret will escape when one thinks how far otherwise it might have been had the campaign been continued last Fall. The long catalogue of victims and misery must bear with heavy responsibility on some one. It must reach its destination, however lofty the culprit's position, however extended the circles of official decorum which surround him.

The abandonment of the campaign last Fall followed the advent of Gen. Wool in this country. Since then we settlers have been huddled together in block-houses built by ourselves, keeping watch by night and day. We cannot look for assistance from Vancouver, as the force there is so small that they themselves incur imminent danger; so much so, that at one time the ladies of the garrison sought the protection of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, the military post being a long extent of detached buildings planned with no reference to defence.

The melting of the snow will in a short time open the mountain passes, when the residents of the block-houses will incur great risks from Indian incursions. All precautions in their power will of course be taken; but the territory is unable to raise arms for a twentieth part of those wanting them. Another and more fearful danger lies like a mine in our very midst. In the very heart of Vancouver, a so-called friendly tribe of Indians, numbering sixty men, besides women and children, have been for some time encamped there. They were, to appearance, disarmed; that is, a few rifles and muskets were taken from them. Two sentinels keep guard, but their camp being open there is nothing to prevent their communication with the surrounding country—in fact parties of them are always to be found prowling about the town. Time after time Indians come in offering themselves as prisoners, and as often others are leaving. Thus their system of espionage is complete. The probability is well grounded that they have arms and ammunition concealed in the woods, and that they only await the proper moment for action. Remonstrances from the citizens on this subject have been made to the military, who, while admitting the danger, cannot take on themselves the responsibility of doing anything whatever to lessen it.

I will encroach no further on the space afforded me in your columns. Be assured I have over-colored nothing in this statement of our disasters. I fear the "worse remains behind." Next Winter looms like a cloud in the mind of many a man here. Food for his family is the problem to be anxiously solved. Every one in the country should be armed and in motion, or prepared for it. We must expect nothing from the military, as in numbers they are miserably insufficient. If the operations are once limited to defence, we are lost. Defence in Indian war is defeat. We must march against our enemies or succumb to them. Yours,

A WASHINGTON SETTLER.

### Sheep-Shearing Festival in Vermont.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

Middlebury, Vt., Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

Yesterday, Mr. A. L. Bingham, of Cornwall, Addison County, in this State, held his annual public sheep-shearing. They sheared 65 full-blood French Merino ewes, one year old, that averaged as follows, viz.:

Average weight of the carcass ........ 76 lbs. 7 oz.
Average weight of the fleece ........ 17 lbs. 15 oz.

Also, 9 full-blood French merino bucks, one year old, that averaged as follows, viz.:

Average weight of the carcass ........ 94½ lbs.
Average weight of the fleece ........ 19 lbs. 7 oz.

Also, 15 half-blood French and Spanish Merino ewes, one year old, average as follows, viz.:

Average weight of carcass ........ 65 lbs.
Average weight of fleece ........ 13 lbs. 4½ oz.

I weighed the above myself and know it to be correct. Yours respectfully, W. S. LANE.

The first case of *coup de soleil* this season at Memphis, occurred on Saturday last. The sufferer was a deck hand on one of the steamboats at the landing.

### [illegible]

### The Kansas Emigrant and Settlers' Convention at Cleveland.

FIRST DAY.

*From the Cleveland Herald, June 21.*

The Delegates to the Kansas Convention met at the Sons of Temperance Hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

Convention was called to order by Mr. William Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., in a brief, forcible and practical address; and upon motion W. H. Stanley, of Cleveland, Ohio, was called to the Chair to act temporarily, and Edward Jay Allen, of Pittsburg, and D. W. Brown, of Cleveland, to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Wm. Barnes, a Committee on Permanent Organization, to consist of five, was appointed by the President, and was as follows: W. Barnes, Albany, N. Y.; D. Baldwin, Cleveland; G. W. Tiller, Medina; E. J. Allen, Pittsburg; H. C. Gear, Pittsburg.

Pending said motion, D. Wright, of Albany, N. Y., addressed the Convention at some length, urging deliberate and cautious measures on the part of delegates, deprecating all rash and hasty action, and asking that the aid for Kansas be placed—not upon the ground of hostility to the Federal authority—but upon such grounds as would enable the Conservative men of the North to act with and aid us; and urging upon the delegates the position that, in the great struggle for freedom, Kansas demanded not violence, but moral force—the moral force which would be derived from the fact of the North sending forth large bodies of men, not organized as military companies, but going out as actual settlers, prepared to locate permanently, securing to themselves the natural right that every man has to defend his own freedom.

Mr. Wright deprecated all political action, and hoped to see the Convention take such a stand as would enable the Freemen of all parties to stand upon the same common platform. Mr. Wright also stated that the views of Gov. Reeder and General Pomeroy were similar to his own.

Mr. Younglove, of Cleveland, assured the last speaker that the West did not advocate ultra measures. The disposition was to send forward only actual settlers, and to provide means to sustain them, if necessary, during any struggle which might take place between them and marauders from other States.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee on business.

Announcement was made to the Convention that Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, would arrive by the afternoon train.

Telegraphic dispatch received from the Tabernacle Committee of New-York, requesting adjournment until the 9th of July.

Mr. Hyde, of Kansas, introduced Mr. T. P. Eldridge of Lawrence, Kansas.

Mr. C. G. Finney, of Kansas, was introduced to the meeting, and informed the Convention that he had left the camp of Col. Lane, near Iowa City, on Sunday. Col. Lane had a force of 400 men, and was waiting in camp until his company would amount to 1,000 men, when he would enter the Territory, and proceed to Topeka. A stage line will be started by the men of Kansas from Nebraska City to Topeka, and will be maintained *at all hazards*. Heretofore supplies could not reach Kansas; hereafter, *the men of Kansas would show a better record.*

It was announced to the Convention that Dr. Cutter, of Worcester, Mass., had passed through Cleveland, with a company of 40 men, to be followed by a company of 60 men. All the expenses of said company are to be defrayed by the city of Worcester, which had given 100 men to freedom.

On inquiry as to the course to be pursued by Col. Lane, Mr. Finney said that Col. Lane held himself responsible to all Federal laws, and if a Marshal of the United States should demand his personal surrender, he should not resist, if the demand was made in a manner that would guarantee safe and honorable treatment. But if made by an armed horde of Missourians, he would stand upon his rights as an American citizen. In no case would the private arms of the men of Kansas be delivered up.

Mr. Philpot, from Kansas, urged prompt and immediate action in view of the imminent peril in which the free men of Kansas now stood.

Upon motion, the Convention adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Judge Castle in the Chair.

Mr. Speer, of Kansas, addressed the meeting. Mr. S. left Kansas the last of May, since which time he had been soliciting men and money in the Counties of Medina, Cuyahoga, Lorain and Lake, Ohio. He reported an earnest sympathy with Kansas in all those counties, and a hearty disposition to unite in any plan of action that may be recommended by this Convention.

Mr. Finney, of Kansas, spoke in answer to the question—"What aid shall be offered to settlers to secure and pay for their claims?" The gentleman thought a fund should be raised to be loaned the settlers for this purpose. The gentleman spoke of the many sacrifices that settlers are making, and thought they richly deserved the sympathies and aid of their friends who remain at home. The settlers ask for no *gift*—they only need a loan until they may get a crop.

Mr. Keeler, of Cleveland, discussed further the same question. The gentleman suggested the appointment of a responsible Committee to attend to this particular business, with a member in every county in Kansas, to ascertain the needy and deserving in this matter. He thought many men of wealth would unite in loaning funds for such a purpose.

Delegates from Rockport and Oberlin told of what was doing in their localities for Kansas. Mr. Safford, of Oberlin, urged the necessity of providing business that may support our men after they are upon the ground. The gentleman suggested the propriety of sending on mills, &c.

Mr. Speer followed, urging the wisdom of sending on mills, machine shops, &c. The gentleman informed the Convention of the state of things in regard to the Government lands, when they will come into market, &c. He stated that a systematic effort is being made to drive Free-State men from their claims.

Col. Nichols, of Kansas, said that *money* to help men *pay* for their claims was not the thing needed. They want help to keep their claims from robbers. It was idle to talk about claims, mills, &c., until men's lives and rights can be protected. Men will not plow when they expect to be shot in the furrow. They will not build houses, when the incendiary stands ready to apply the torch. The South must be met—and the question first settled, whether or not Free-State settlers have a right to go into Kansas! Ohio must send two thousand men—and at once—and the battle is won. And the men are ready. All that is now wanted is the money.

Dr. Houghton, of Indiana, cautioned discretion and calmness, and regretted to listen to ultra suggestions. This meeting is organizing a movement for the North and the West, and we should move with prudence. We should send out men as *settlers*, not as *soldiers*. We should make no war upon the National Government, but simply propose to send emigrants, though the emigrants should go prepared to defend their rights as American citizens.

Dr. Vincent, of Chagrin Falls, said the people of that section were ready to do their duty. The gentleman was for sending out "actual settlers," but he wanted "settlers" enough sent, that the South shouldn't be able to *settle* any more of them beneath the sod. The settlers should be supplied with plows, spades, &c., and farmers in Kansas need rifles and revolvers, a good horse and holsters.

A young gentleman from Salem, Columbiana County, said he was one of a company of twenty men in that town, who have banded together, and are about to emigrate to Kansas. The gentleman talked eloquently of the sufferings of Kansas, and of the duty of the North in this crisis.

Dr. Vincent stated that Gamaliel Kent, Esq., of Geauga County, one of the most substantial men of the county, was ready with one hundred men to emigrate to Kansas, whenever the necessary pecuniary aid should be rendered.

Gov. Reeder entered the Hall in the company of several friends, and was received with rapturous applause.

The Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as President of the Convention, Hon. Andrew H. Reeder.

Governor Reeder, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention as follows: I thank you, my fellow-citizens, sincerely, for this demonstration of your kindness. I thank you on my own account, and for the sympathy it expresses for my down-trodden fellow-citizens of Kansas. I was a long way off when I heard of your meeting, twenty-four hours since, nearly every hour of which I have occupied with the journey. I have come for the sake of gladdening my eyes with the sight of a Convention of American citizens, met to consider the condition of the unfortunate citizens of Kansas. I come here to relate to you our circumstances. No man can realize the true state of things in that Territory unless he has learned it by cruel experience. You may suppose the accounts that reach you are exaggerated. Let me say to you that in the main the story has not been half told. There was so much exaggeration in the acts themselves that there was no room for exaggeration in their detail. Of these things I shall speak further at another meeting, in your city, where I am announced to speak in a few hours. I will only again now return you my thanks, and wish you God speed! The wrongs of the men who declared our independence, pale in the presence of the atrocities inflicted upon Kansas, where our people are reduced to a state of servitude far below the condition of the serfs of the Autocrat of Russia. There are no palliating circumstances. This allegation is true in letter and spirit. There are no people but who have more of the rights of freemen left them than these, the down-trodden, persecuted people of Kansas.

John A. Foote thought the best way of helping Kansas, was to change the National Administration. The gentleman protested that he had no private ends to be benefitted by any political change. He had the great pleasure of hearing Mr. Sumner's great speech, and there got fired up in this work. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a trick that would drive a horse-jockey from any ring of kindred tradesmen. That act, and the propriety of the doings of the Border Ruffians, and the justice of the Ruffian Laws, and the propriety of hanging the President of this Convention, are the issues of this Presidential contest. The gentleman called the attention of the Convention to the atrocious character of the claims now set up by the Slave Power, and sanctioned by the Democratic Platform. If Buchanan had been a saint all his life up to this time, he would make haste to repudiate him for taking his place upon that platform. The gentleman urged the overthrow of the Administration, and all who sympathize with its principles, as the first duty of all freemen. Mr. Foote concluded his spirited speech, which was much applauded, with an eloquent and graphic account of the scene in the Senate during the delivery of Sumner's Speech.

Convention adjourned, to meet at Chapin's Hall in the evening, and at the same place to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

GOVERNOR REEDER IN CLEVELAND.

*From the Cleveland Leader, June 21.*

Chapin's Hall was crowded last night to its utmost capacity to listen to Gov. Reeder.

Hon. John A. Foote was called to the Chair.

The Governor, on coming upon the stand, was received with rapturous applause.

The honorable gentleman thanked the audience for their kind reception. He said he came to plead the cause of Kansas, whose people are suffering unexampled oppression. He regretted his inability to do justice to his great cause, being exhausted and jaded from recent journeyings of 2,500 miles. He came to plead the cause of Republican Liberty, the cause of good government, the cause of justice, the cause of the stars and the stripes. [Cheers.] The gentleman proceeded to trace the parallel between the oppressed condition of the people of Kansas, and the serfs of Russia, showing by the comparison that the condition of the serf has far more of Freedom. The people of Kansas hold no right but at the pleasure of miserable Ruffians. They have no rights upon the highway, no safety under their own roof-tree. They have no courts of justice—no jury-box for their protection. The people of Kansas went to that beautiful country, confiding in the protection of the American flag, that in all foreign countries protects our citizens from all oppression. They went to Kansas under the solemn pledge that they were to be protected in the privilege of moulding their own institutions. But in violation of all these pledges—in violation of every principle of right and justice, the people of Kansas are trampled upon, and Slavery is to be *forced* upon the Territory.

The outrages in Kansas, the gentleman said, were no mere outbreaks—no mere accidents. They were events of a conspiracy; parts of a great scheme to subject Kansas, commenced in 1854, and steadily pursued.

The Investigating Committee have ascertained that at the first election, 1,100 legal votes were cast, while 4,400 were cast by Missourians! The gentleman gave many kindred facts in regard to the elections, and assured the meeting, that instead of these Ruffian outrages being exaggerated, the facts themselves were such exaggerations, that the most fanatical man in the world could not exaggerate them in the report.

The gentleman related the manner in which Jury-boxes are filled, and Free State Hotels, rendezvous for Free State emigrants, are indicted and destroyed. Then farther to break up Free State emigration, free presses are thrown into the river, and leaders are arrested for *Treason*; Free-State men are disarmed, their cattle shot down in their fields, that they may be unable to raise crops, their horses stolen, and every manner of outrage heaped upon them. All this is to discourage Free-State emigration, and drive out the freemen already there, that Slavery may be introduced. And the National Government, nor the Territorial Government, nor the Courts, afford any protection or redress. When an attempt was made to indict the murderer of Brown, three of the murderers were placed upon the Jury! Let an attempt be made to call legal attention to a murder, and such a man would himself be murdered.

And these outrages will go on—fearfully successful thus far—until the grand object of these men is secured. The gentleman detailed the arrangements in regard to elections, the rights of voters, &c., so arranged as to shut out all Free-State voters. The details of this speech on all these points, ought to be in the hands of every voter in the country, and we regret exceedingly that our crowded columns this morning prevents our giving a fuller report.

The Governor concluded his earnest and very eloquent address, by referring to the greatness of the question at issue. He referred to the fact that Kansas is at the very centre of our continent—that stretching westward is an Empire, the inheritance of Freedom or Slavery. If we cannot save this one State, what hope have we for the States that are to lie beyond? If Kansas is lost, all is lost to the Pacific.

He said that Kansas alone was of vast importance to the Union. But it was not only for Kansas that this war was being waged. There is beyond that Territory region enough for six States as large as Pennsylvania. As one goes, so all will go. It is a contest for all of these States—for twelve Senators in Congress who will override the North, and usurp the freedom of every State in the Union. But this is not all. Further South is New-Mexico, which will, by these proceedings, be isolated from the North, and come into the Union under Slavery auspices, and the North will not be allowed to put a hand upon the first foot of that Territory as it comes into the Union. He said it was, then, a contest for the empire of almost a continent.

The great contest was not to be looked upon alone in its aspect of political preponderance, but in a far more important relation. The laborer was interested in the issue. Kansas is a rich country, well adapted to the purposes of the farmer; intended by God to be the home of the free white man who lives by the sweat of his brow. A land where, when our Northern country becomes filled with emigration and increase, they can go and lay the foundation of their future homes. The laboring classes of the South can't use it. No Slave State is full, or ever will be. They do not want it for the glory of our Government, but for political power. They seek to destroy its usefulness, and wrest it from the North, by which the free laborer of the North will be bowed down. Every laborer is interested because when our States of the North become crowded, those who emigrate to new lands benefit themselves, while they benefit those they leave behind.

There is another aspect in which to regard it. We are already talking about the Pacific Railroad. We are in pursuit of the East India and China trade, and look forward to the time when we can stand among our fellow-citizens by the waters that lave the shores of those lands. This great interest is to be accomplished over Kansas. Make this Territory free and the time will soon come. In fifteen years the North can and will accomplish the end. Make it into Slave States, and it will not happen for fifty years. If you want proof, go to the parched and dried fields of North and South Carolina, to the decayed State of Virginia. Read their history, note their progress and prosperity, and tell us how many years it would take such a people to compass such an enterprise.

Let Slavery triumph in Kansas, and soon the battle would be removed from the border to our own roof-trees and hearth-stones in Ohio. This sprit of Slavery-Propagandism must be met and conquered, or Slavery was the inheritance of all of us. We must place a physical force upon the soil of Kansas; not for aggression—not for treason—not for civil war—but for defence. We want 5,000 men upon the soil—with 5,000 more to back them if necessary.

The gentleman remarked that he stood before his audience an "indicted" individual—indicted for treason. But he had the consolation of the fact that most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were men indicted for the same crime. He was proud of indictment in such a cause—and was glad that time would hand the fact down to his children and his children's children.

Gov. Reeder is a fine, earnest-looking man, in the very prime of life. He makes no attempt at oratory—yet he is one of the most effective speakers we have ever listened to. He talks right on, like an earnest man, full of great, well-matured ideas, and has not a waste word or a feeble thought. Would to heaven that he might be heard by every honest voter in the country. God bless Andrew H. Reeder and give him health and strength.

Mr. Foote, Judge Tilden, and Mr. Wright, of Albany, N. Y., followed in short and eloquent speeches, and at a late hour the great meeting broke up, with an earnest determination to avenge Kansas.

SECOND DAY.

*By Telegraph.*

Cleveland, Saturday, June 21.

The Kansas Convention reassembled this morning, with Governor Reeder in the chair, Mr. Foote being absent.

After prayer the Committee on Resolutions presented resolutions, pledging themselves to each other and to their suffering brethren in Kansas to exert themselves unceasingly to furnish needed aid, appointing five persons at Chicago as a Central Executive Committee, whose duty it should be to receive and expend the contributions in the manner best adapted to the wants of the settlers; making one from each State a contributing member of said Committee; including among the essential means of aid all persons intending to become actual residents, and willing to aid by all industrial means in making Kansas a Free State; charging the Executive Committee specially to make such application of the means at their disposal as will effect that object; requesting all associations to send the Central Executive Committee from time to time the funds at their disposal, and sub-organizations to send to the State Committee their funds to be forwarded to the Central Committee at Chicago; urging the formation of county and township organizations, and requesting the present Chicago Aid Society to act as a Central Committee.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: For President, Governor Reeder; for Vice-Presidents, Mr. Stanley, of Ohio; Mr. Wright, of New-York; Mr. Spear, of Kansas; and Mr. Foot, of Ohio. For Secretaries, Mr. Allen, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Brooks, of Ohio; Mr. Houghton, of Indiana.

Many citizens offer to subscribe large amounts. Gov. Reeder will be in Detroit to-night.

An afternoon session was held, but no important business was transacted. The Convention adjourned to meet again at Buffalo, July 2.

After the adjournment, General Lane and the delegates from Iowa and Illinois arrived. An informal meeting was held and plans discussed relative to the movements of four hundred emigrants now at Iowa City.

Jo. Knox, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Illinois, a Pierce elector in 1852, and life-long Democrat, has come out against Buchanan, and for a union of all the Anti-Slavery-Extension elements in the North against the Pro-Slavery party. His influence, backed by his eloquence, will be sensibly felt in the coming contest.

L. M. Kennett has signified his acceptance of the nomination of the American Party as their candidate for Congress for the St. Louis District.

### [illegible]

Arrival of the Quaker City.

The United States Mail steamship Quaker City, Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, from Mobile 16th, and Havana on the evening of the 17th, arrived here on Saturday morning. The run from Mobile to Havana was made in forty-two hours, and from Havana to this port in eighty-two hours—making the running time, from Mobile to New-York in five days and four hours.

There is no news of importance from Cuba. Everything on the Island is quiet. No intelligence has been received from the officials sent to Costa Rica.

The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. Sands, was off Havana on the 14th. Communicated with the shore and the U. S. Consulate, and then proceeded over to Key West. All well on board. Reports all right at San Juan.

The stock of Sugars on hand is 265,000 boxes; shipped last week, 40,000. The market is at a stand, but firm at last prices. Molasses scarce, and advance in price. Freights dull—more so than at last advices.

Exchange—Sixty days' sight bills on all Northern cities from 9½ to 11 per cent. discount; New-Orleans eight days' sight 7 to 8 per cent. discount; United States Gold Coin 4 per cent. discount.

### The Asiatic Slave-Trade—Ballooning and Bull Fights—Naval Intelligence—News from Nicaragua.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

Havana, Tuesday, June 17, 1856.

Although Freedom shrieks, Hope has not bid farewell to Cuba. The British ship *Hope*, Dewar, from Amoy and St. Helena, ninety-five days, arrived the 14th inst., with a cargo of four hundred and fifty two Asiatics, to supply our wanting hands of labor. They are fraudulently contracted for eight years' labor, and, as I have often stated, with the same violence and deception practiced upon the coast of Africa, they are gathered at the barracoons and forced on board the vessels that bring them here. The numbers arrived since the 10th of April, 1855, count 5,720. Of those previously introduced a large part have disappeared, and the same fate awaits those now being brought here. Mr. Agodin is bringing all possible influence to bear upon his project for the introduction of forty thousand colonists from the coast of Africa—it is doubtful whether the Spanish ministry at Madrid can be bought to sanction the enterprise. They are well aware that if the privilege is awarded to this person, who is associated with all the old slave-traders of Cuba, and owes his own wealth to this traffic, or other like iniquity, it will be a cover impervious to British investigation, for the continuance of the slave-trade. That cargoes escaping vigilance will be entered as slaves, and those discovered will be declared apprentices or colonists, as the case may be. Of this, I have previously cautioned the benevolence of your country and of England, nearly three years since.

On Sunday we had a balloon ascension of extraordinary altitude. It is now becoming a common amusement with us, "*kiting*" with baloons. Also, a bull-fight at Belascoine; six bulls done to death most brutally—seven horses killed, presenting a disgusting spectacle while trailing their bowels in the dust; but the bravos from our "figurine" refinement and butcher rowdyism were long and loud. One man killed—so the display is pronounced the best of the season.

The *Susquehanna*, Commander Sands, broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, called off the port yesterday; sent in her boats for letters, meats, vegetables, fruits and refreshments. Took on board pieces of brass-work required for the propeller of the steam frigate *Merrimac*, and the Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Shock, Esq., and left for Key West last evening. Nicaragua difficulties reported settled. Walker preparing to take Greytown, as part of the domain of the State. Then comes the tug of—diplomacy!

Our Exchanges heavy. New-York and North, 9½ to 11 discount. London, par to 1½ premium. New-Orleans, 8 days' sight to 7 to 8 discount.

*Quaker*, 62 hours from Mobile for New-York, 5½ P. M. to-day.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### The Colored Home.

The Colored Home, of this City, has two Anniversaries,—the one for the white people, patrons and friends of the Institution, was held June 4. The other, for the colored people generally, who may wish to assemble and congratulate each other and mingle their sympathies with the inmates of the Home, was held on Thursday, June 19, when hundreds came together—more than could be accommodated in the Chapel and ward adjoining, with an appearance which reflected honor upon themselves and upon the race to which they belong.

Rev. Mr. Black made the first prayer. Rev. Mr. Ray read a chapter in the Bible, and also the Report, calling special attention to some of the items of expenditure during the year—including $683 50 for wood and coal, $686 96 for meat, $2,077 48 for groceries. $3,302 45 for bread, $920 21 for other provisions and other expenses, making the sum total for the year $11,854 63.

Rev. Mr. Freeman, Rev. Mr. Garnett, and Rev. Mr. Wells, son of the First Directress in the Institution, were the speakers,—whose remarks happily recognized the objects of the Institution in providing a Home for the poor and needy, the lame, halt and blind, the diseased in body and soul, and the fact of attention paid to those varied wants by the Teacher, Matron, Physicians and Chaplain. The singing of the children awakened no little interest.

The total number in the Home during the whole, or part of the year, was 660. The number at the close of the year April 30, was 398. Total of deaths, 104. Ten of the inmates are blind. Many are aged and infirm, several of whom have spent their years of strength in Slavery, and whose children are still in bondage; as small numbers are far gone with consumption when brought here, to remain a few months, or weeks only, and then die.

The Colored Home is in debt some $7,000. Let the benevolent, in their charities, remember it.

☞ Delaroche's splendid picture of "Marie Antoinette going to Execution," which has been on exhibition for several weeks past at Goupil's, has been removed to Boston, where it will remain on view for some time. It attracted many visitors here.

### The Missing Clipper Ships Driver and Ocean Queen.

The clipper ship *Driver* sailed from Liverpool on the 12th of February last, with a crew of 32 men and 6 officers, together with 344 passengers, since which time she has not been heard of, and her owners give her up as lost. The *Driver* was a fine clipper, two years old, of 1,594 tons. She had on board a Liverpool cargo of dry goods and salt, and was fully insured. Daniel Ogden was the owner of the vessel, and Tapscott & Co., the parties to whom the cargo and passengers were consigned.

The clipper *Ocean Queen* sailed on the 15th of February, from London, and was heard of at Portsmouth on the 17th of the same month, since which time all trace of her has been lost.

It is supposed that both vessels encountered the ice, which was then present in the Atlantic in such large bodies, and were foundered or broken in pieces during the violent storms so prevalent during all of last Winter.

The *Ocean Queen* was about six years old, and of 1,200 tons burden. She was owned by Griswold, Morgan & Co., and partially insured.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Driver*. The crew was shipped in Liverpool, and the owners have not as yet received their names:

OFFICERS.

Nicholas Hobberton ........ Master.
D. M. Dunbar ........ First Officer.
William Mooney ........ Second Officer.
John Duffy ........ Third Officer.
Eugene Lambert ........ Steward.
William George ........ Cook.

### Fires.

IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.

A fire occurred in the dwelling No. 18 Roosevelt-street, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. It was put out with a few pails of water. No alarm was given.

IN THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.

The alarm for the Second District, at 12½ o'clock, Saturday afternoon, was occasioned by a fire in a brick dwelling, situated in Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue. It was soon put out. Not much damage was done.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Sergeant Mabie, of the Eleventh Ward Police, died of apoplexy, in the Station House of that Ward, on Saturday morning.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Mortality in Brooklyn.

Forty-nine deaths occurred in Brooklyn, during the week ending Saturday last. Males, 26; females, 23; adults, 18; minors, 31.

*Principal Diseases*—Consumption, 6; cholera-infantum, congestion of the lungs, inflammation of the lungs, 4 each; dropsy in the head, scarlet fever, 3 each; debility and marasmus, 2 each.

[illegible]

Some of the Democratic Clubs in Brooklyn, on their banners have the name of Buchanan painted on a [illegible] ground.

☞ The body of an unknown man, apparently that of a sailor, was found yesterday morning in the water at the foot of Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn. A verdict of "found drowned," was rendered by the Coroner's jury.

☞ The *Ericsson* met with a small accident to her machinery, on Saturday, which caused to detain her at her wharf until Sunday afternoon.

### From the Beaver Islands.

A TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE—STRANG, THE MORMON LEADER, SHOT.

*From the Detroit Free Press, June 20.*

The U. S. steamer *Michigan*, Capt. Chas. McBlair, arrived at this port, yesterday, from the Upper Lakes. While she was lying at St. James, Beaver Islands, on the afternoon of the 16th inst., a tragical event occurred on shore, which will probably result in the death of James J. Strang, the well-known leader of the Mormon settlement at that place. We derive the following brief details from Capt. McBlair:

It seems that Capt. McBlair had occasion to send for Strang on business, who, while on his way to the vessel, in company with the pilot, was waylaid, and shot down with pistols, by Alexander Wentworth and Thomas Bedford, two of his former followers.

He received three balls in his body; one striking the skull behind the ear, glancing, and passing out; one lodging near the upper maxillary bones of the face; and the third close to the spinal column. After he had fallen, one of his assailants followed up the attack by a violent blow of his pistol over his head, producing a severe contusion of his head and left eye.

The wounds were dressed, as soon as circumstances admitted, by the surgeon of the steamer, Dr. McCausland, who continued in attendance upon him until the steamer left. The men, satisfied that they had taken his life, fled to the *Michigan* for protection against the fury of the Mormons. Their persons were at once secured, and they have since been delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Mackinac.

The *Michigan* left Beaver Islands at noon on the 17th, when Strang was living and sensible, but thought to be in a very critical state.

Seven families, including those of the prisoners, and consisting in all of near thirty persons, Mormon seceders, thought it prudent to quit the Island, and took passage in the steamer to Mackinac.

### The Germantown at Montevideo—Honor to whom Honor is Due.

U. S. Ship Germantown, At Sea, May 2, 1856.

*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:*

Gentlemen: I have recently seen in a New-York journal a paragraph copied from your paper of Feb. 21, or thereabouts, wherein it is stated that, at the close of the late sanguinary insurrection in Montevideo, when the Government troops charged upon the insurgents who had capitulated, I threw myself between them and thus preserved the latter from destruction. A sense of justice impels me to say that I was not present on the occasion referred to, and that it was Lieut. A. S. Nicholson who, with the marine guard of this ship, very properly interposed to prevent the massacre. I approved of his course, and thereby became responsible for the consequences, but the generous act was his own, and all the credit is due to him. Be pleased to make this known in any manner you like, provided the reparation be ample.

Your obedient servant,

W. F. LYNCH, United States Navy.

### Important Discovery at the Lake Superior Copper Mines.

An *East and West* vein is now being wrought at the Phenix and Copper Falls Mines that differs very much in some of its phenomena from those traversing the range on the Ontonagon. The veins in the latter district follow the geological formations in which they exist, and are mostly inclined with the same angle to which the strata of rock are tilted, while the vein discovered on Keweenaw Point cuts the strata in nearly a vertical direction, and in course longitudinally bears a little south of the course of the formation in the range. Mr. Cox represents the lode as varying from ten to twenty feet in width, embraced on either side by well-defined walls with clay adherent, a well-known characteristic of all the productive veins of the country that run transversely through it.

The serious and protracted illness of Hon. James G. Hardy, Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, resulted in his death, at his residence in Barren County, on Thursday. Gov. H. was a native of Virginia, but long a resident of Kentucky, where he had been a prominent Democratic politician. In the last canvass, however, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Know-Nothing ticket.

The Indiana Bank of Madison informs its customers that after the 31st inst., small notes of banks outside the State of Indiana will not be received by that institution.


## HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, [illegible] and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel. Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, [illegible]. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware*, *Kennebec* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R. daily, at 8 o'clock P. M., for Cape May. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

"WALL HOUSE"—Corner 4th and South-5th sts., E. D. Brooklyn, (formerly Williamsburg.) This new and handsomely furnished house, is now opened for the reception of families, single persons and transient boarders. Its location is unsurpassed as a Summer residence, commanding a fine view down the bay, and from its open situation and high ground is quite free from the annoyance of insects. It has an advantage over other Summer resorts, being within 5 minutes' walk of 4 ferries, Peck-Slip, Division av., Houston and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York. Dinner 6 o'clock.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. The accommodations and furnishings are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea-bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a day, and be landed direct at the Hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 147 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 123 Waverley-place.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING—By Hudson River Railroad, 1½ hours' distance from New-York; from the depot at Fishkill Landing to the house (which is nearly new, with pleasant airy sleeping rooms,) about 5 minutes' walk. View of the mountains from all sides and excellent water. For other particulars inquire of ELLIS & POTTER, Esq., corner of Fulton and South sts., directly opposite Fulton Ferry.

LEBANON SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—This fashionable watering place, Columbia Hall and its cottages, capable of accommodating 500 persons, are now open and ready for the travelling public and families wishing permanent board for the Summer. HENRY HULL.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

## FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to THOS. DUNKIN, SOLE AGENT, No. 11 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK. Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of [illegible], such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton crackers, double-headers, joss sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks [illegible] Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. E. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS—A special assortment of [illegible] and colored FIREWORKS, [illegible] BADEAU & LOCKWOOD.

FIREWORKS—[illegible] No. 27 John-st., up stairs.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

## WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] City reference. [illegible] place, No. 53 Lexington-av., two doors [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a German [illegible] is willing to take care of children, and make herself useful; has good City reference. Apply in any [illegible] for Miss CARLEEN ZETSCH, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] Call or address No. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl, [illegible] to the country. Will be found attentive and anxious to discharge her duties faithfully. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

BOY WANTED.

A BOY—Of 15 to 16 wanted in a Piano-Forte Wareroom. He must be American or English. [illegible] and wages $3 50 per week. J. F. WARNER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO YOUNG MEN—Wanted [illegible] coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages, and [illegible] Apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 11 North River. [illegible] vanced for outfit.

TO BUILDERS.—Wanted, a man to take the place of one who is going West, he having filled the situation upwards of 12 years: the applicant must be competent to take the whole charge of the [illegible] department. Inquire of G. C. MANN, No. 74 Fulton-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 18 years old, in a gentlemen's furnishing store in Grand-st. Address FURNISHING STORE, Times Office, stating as reference the name of the Pastor or Sunday-School Superintendent of the applicant.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework in a small family, a tidy respectable young woman, who is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, [illegible] Apply, and no written reference excepted. Apply at No. 5 Clark-st., corner of Broome.

GIRL WANTED—An American or German, one that can wash and iron, and make herself generally useful in a small private family. A good home for one that suits. Inquire at No. 171 West 20th-st., near 8th-av. No Irish need apply.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—In a [illegible] and fancy store; a young lady who is qualified to take the charge, [illegible] will find a good situation and home, by addressing J. A. W., City Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—By a dry goods jobbing-house, an experienced salesman, one who can command a large amount of cash-by trade. Address Box No. 775 Post-Office, with real name and address.

WANTED—At No. 738 Broadway, 1 book-keeper, 2 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 3 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 2 coachmen, and 5 boys; places procured by letters [illegible] LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED—A picture frame maker, to go to the western part of the State; one used to the work of circular saws. Inquire this day, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 69 East 19th-st.

[illegible]

PROTESTANT [illegible] WANTED [illegible] JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a [illegible] gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 316 3d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.—Pleasant rooms, with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 80 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this desirable location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 2 Union-square.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Pleasant accommodations and good board can be obtained in Middletown, Conn. Address Box No. 166 [illegible] where particulars will be made known.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and his wife, or 2 or 3 single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms, newly furnished, in a neat cottage on Vanderbilt-av., near the landing. Address A. B., office of the *Times*.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—Residing in one of the best localities of South Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferries, having two rooms unoccupied, would receive two gentlemen, or a lady and gentleman. The house is new with modern improvements. References exchanged. Address A. H., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., [illegible] Southport Depot, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house is on high [illegible] ground, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and presents good inducements to those desiring Summer board. Sea-bathing, fishing, &c., within a short distance from the house. Inquire of R. K. FOSTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—By a gentleman and wife, 2 children and servant, the gentleman will remain in the City during the week. A farm-house where there are good bathing, not more than three hours distant from the City, preferred. Address, stating price and full particulars, Box [illegible] *Times* office.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with partial board, (full meals on Sunday,) in a private family, pleasantly located near [illegible]. References exchanged. Address J. L. B., No. 44 West-st., stating where an interview may be had.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A double and a single room in a farm house, pleasantly situated on Long Island, within one hour of the City, may be had by applying at No. 32 Burling-slip.

BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen may obtain rooms on the second floor, with partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 133 [illegible], Brooklyn.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—In a growing city near New-York, of about 15,000 population; sales mostly retail and close to the cash; stock and fixtures about $2,500. A good chance for a Druggist desiring to locate in a pleasant and profitable location. For further particulars, address Box No. 4,108, New-York Post-Office. Satisfactory reasons given for wishing to dispose of the concern. [illegible]

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good will of one of the oldest [illegible] Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale [illegible] intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for [illegible] E. BORIE & CO., No. [illegible]

GREAT BARGAIN.—The stock of [illegible] furnishing goods in the store No. 127 Grand-st., Brooklyn, together with the lease and fixtures and a good route worth over $2,000 a-year, will be sold low [illegible] the subscriber and the purchaser supplied [illegible] furnishing goods on the most advantageous terms. Apply to ROBERT DAVIS, 344 and 346 Broadway, New-York.

## FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS, WHEEL CHAIRS, CHAMBER CHAIRS, LIBRARY CHAIRS, OF EVERY VARIETY. Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON, No. 462 Broadway and No. 160 Mercer-st., New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and wareroom [illegible]

COTTAGE AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—[illegible] well made suites at low prices, for cash, [illegible] Mackenzie.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Two notes drawn by HARVEY & BASSETT, [illegible] dated May 6, 1856, and payable in two months to the order of L. R. Hopkins. The public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving this paper in any way, as payment will be refused. J. L. BASSETT & CO., Signed in settlement for HARVEY & BASSETT.

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, [illegible] JUNE 23, 1856.

[illegible] ... THE WEEKLY TIMES ... is published on Saturday ... [illegible] ... to subscribers at the following rates: [illegible] ... RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., No. 138 Nassau-street.

We have already alluded to the gross violations of duty of which some of our K. N. State officers have been guilty, in interfering with the duties of the State Engineer, and disorganizing his department. We are glad to learn from a paragraph in the Albany *Atlas and Argus* that there is a mode provided by the Constitution for remedying the discreditable and injurious state of things which this action has created. The Constitution authorizes the removal or suspension from office by the Governor, for a limited time, of the Treasurer, who is one of the parties to this gross usurpation. The *Atlas* says that the facts of the case have been laid before the Governor for his consideration. We have no doubt that he will exercise promptly and vigorously all the power conferred upon him by the Constitution, for the purpose of maintaining the several departments of the State Government in that salutary independence which was contemplated and provided by that instrument.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, made a speech in condemnation of the Sumner outrage, and in defence of his State. Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, gave notice that he should reply on Monday. Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, condemned the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, terming them the filibustering platform of the Democrats. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, urged the necessity of union of the opponents of the Administration and those adverse to the extension of Slavery in the Territories, and spoke of Mr. FREMONT as the standard-bearer of Freedom.

## The News from Europe.

The news by the *Atlantic*, which arrived last night, is up to Wednesday, the 11th inst. The *Asia*, which carried out Mr. MARCY's dispatch to Mr. DALLAS announcing the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, arrived in Liverpool on Monday, the 9th inst., but the news of the dismissal was not generally known, though the extracts from New-York papers giving telegraphic announcements from Washington that the event would certainly occur the next day, are extensively quoted. The leader of the *Times* of the 11th, on the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, seems to indicate that the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS would not take place as an act of retaliation for the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON. The grounds on which the dismissal of the British Minister was made, being purely personal, there would not be any reprisal in the case of Mr. DALLAS, as he had been every way acceptable there. The announcement of the reception of the official dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON was not made at the time of the *Atlantic's* departure, yet it is evident from the tenor of the leader in the *Times* that the character of Mr. MARCY's dispatch to Mr. DALLAS was known.

We publish elsewhere some further particulars of the destructive inundations that have recently done so much damage in the south of France. The city of Tours has been almost destroyed, and the accounts from Saumur and Lyons are even more distressing than previously received. According to latest advices the Emperor was at Angers, where he found the havoc to be very great.

Considerable sensation had been created in Madrid by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen. Particulars will be found among our extracts.

There is no other news received by this arrival of any importance.

The chief point of interest in the commercial accounts by this arrival is the firmness in the Grain markets of England and France, owing mainly to the inundations in the last-named country. The French Funds fell 2 per cent. from the same cause, and the English sympathized to the extent of [illegible] per cent. The American question also contributed to the instability of the London Stock Exchange, though no serious apprehensions were indulged on the subject. The overland mail from Australia advised an immense increase in the yield of Gold at the Victoria mines. The Cotton trade reported quiet.

## Col. Benton.

In another column will be found the outline of a speech made by Col. BENTON at a ratification meeting recently held at Jackson, in Missouri. The Colonel is in a tight spot. He is running for Governor, and wants the vote of the Missouri Democrats to secure his election. He knows he cannot get them if he bolts the Party. So he goes in for Mr. BUCHANAN,—but he does it evidently with a very faint heart. He denounces the Administration for its profligacy and corruption, and brands those who accomplished the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as having [illegible] the country and [illegible] agitation. Yet he [illegible] the fact that the Cincinnati platform emphatically *indorses* this repeal, and that Mr. BUCHANAN has in the most emphatic language ever used by a candidate for office *indorsed that platform!*

It is very clear that Col. BENTON surrenders the whole principle to which he professes adherence, when he supports BUCHANAN. We do not believe he can maintain himself in this position even in his own State. As to his pretence that BUCHANAN is a "new man," and therefore not identified with the Nebraska bill, it is scouted by the Democratic Party and Press from one end of the land to the other. What Col. BENTON says of the absolute necessity of having a new man, is perfectly true,—but it does not apply to his candidate in the least.

## Ireland as she is.

The picture which travelers draw of the once renowned city of Bruges, with its sad, melancholy beauty, its population reduced one-third, its trade departed, its nobles fled, its streets all silent, and its glories those of the past, is a truthful type of the condition in which the famine of 1847 and 1848 left Ireland. The country itself was figured in the lean, ghastly forms which, with bowed-down bodies and crushed and broken souls, sought the traveler's alms on every highway. Ireland was but a shadow of the past. There were portions of the island—indeed, one might almost say the whole western portion, from Cape Clear to the wild highlands of Donegal—in which the traveler might go many days' journey and not see a house or man. Villages, which once lay scattered over the landscape like so many gay Gipsies' tents, were swept away. Valleys were cleared, the plough and spade were driven into exile, fair fields, bright gardens, and busy little communities were ruined and forgotten, and either primeval nature resumed its stern sway, or, where capital permitted, sheep took the place of men. A part of the Irish race mixed with the great stream of emigration to this country, and contributed to the bone and bawling in this Republic. Another part was absorbed in the great English manufacturing towns. Another part journeyed to that more distant country from which no traveler returns. In the plague itself, and in the condition in which it left the country wherever it cast its blasting breath, there was something black and terrible. Ireland at the time could have changed place with Athens and stood in the ghastly frame of THUCYDIDES.

But the conditions which made Ireland the prey of this devastating famine were the spawn of years of wrong, and its consequence—a disorganized social condition. Over other countries in a healthy state, this plague would have passed lightly, as the fever travels over the pure portions of a town and rests in the filthy lanes which court its foul embrace. The breeze laden with life when it roves its native wilds, collects in the pent-up city the seething exuvia of life and is heavy with the noisome seeds of death.

Indeed, the same powers everywhere which give life, inflict death; and horrible as such death often is when it comes, it brings still one element of resignation, that it never comes uncalled-for, nor ever is sent in vain. The power of destruction has been poetically, because most truthfully, called nature's scavenger. It removes that which is in itself diseased or retards the progress of imperfect life. Those who attempt to continue existence in the midst of conditions that produce disease are extinguished. Death and destruction are not always bad. The vulture only obeys his appetite in clearing away carrion. The tempest, terrifying as it is, purifies the air.

So came, and with such effect, the Irish famine; in its presence horrible, in its consequences good. We are told now, by the correspondents of the London *Times* and by all our Irish files by the steamers, that Ireland enjoys, at this moment, a state of prosperity such as she has not ever hitherto seen in her troubled life. Her crops are luxuriant. The great staple of food, the potatoe, has parted with its palsy, and renewed its former health. Her old rotten landlords, whose core was more corrupted even than the potatoe, have been rooted out, and a new race, with the means and the civilized instincts necessary to discharge the duties of property as well as its rights, have taken their place. In fact, an era of at least comparative prosperity, has come at last to Ireland.

Nature, no doubt, worked this great cure, and was the surgeon who performed this great healing operation. Still, it would be unjust to omit to mention that one of the most just and prescient statesmen England has ever seen was her auxiliary. To Lord CLARENDON's clear vision in seeing the real remedy of the encumbered estates bill and his undaunted purpose in carrying it through, is largely due that golden time which Ireland is now enjoying. To aid this measure came at the moment the death of that chronic system of political agitation which grew out of bondage, and which, though provoked and justified by years of misgovernment, had the effect of retarding material prosperity by teaching the Irish people that their redemption was to be worked out by some imaginary Governmental good instead of their own right arm. Without personal independence, no other independence is possible. Whoever heard of a successful revolution in a workhouse! This system, which, after its great founder, O'CONNELL's death, grew into a great supernatural swindle, the rising of 1848 effectually squelched, and if the men who took part in it achieved no higher result, they contributed unconsciously to that which was the object nearest their hearts, the prosperity of Ireland.

They tested this ever-foaming boiler of Irish agitation, and it burst. It was mere froth and foam and fury, signifying nothing. Nor do we deem it the least [illegible] of those whirligigs which Providence in its own good time brings about, that with the returning prosperity of Ireland, there should also be returned to her those men of '48 who are admitted to be, even by their foremost foes, [illegible] stories about [illegible] and [illegible] like that, do a great deal of mischief, but if ever there was a thing which in the gallantry and sacrifice of a few could redeem the poltroonism of many, it was that of '48. So strong is this feeling that our pleasure in witnessing the triumph of trumps in the restoration of these men to their native country, has been somewhat dimmed in seeing in the London *Times* that one of the purest and most distinguished of them was about to forsake our country and resume the practice of his profession at the Irish bar. Unfortunately our Irish fellow-citizens generally do not hold so high a place in the public esteem as will permit their or our losing a man like JOHN DILLON, who has done more in unostentatious nobleness of character, untiring professional industry, and unsullied citizen virtue, to elevate the reputation of Irishmen in this country than the legions of braggarts and bawlers who have maintained before an imaginative and credulous people a host of delusions which they had never the faintest notion of carrying to their end.

## King Bomba.

Sardinia has, of late, occupied so prominent a place in the affairs of Italy, that the other states of the Peninsula have been thrown into comparative shade. It cannot be doubted, however, that one of the most important scenes in the revolution which is slowly but surely preparing in the kingdoms south of the Alps, will be enacted at Naples. There are even good reasons for supposing that the Bourbon dynasty will come to an end in the Two Sicilies whenever England and France shall give the sign, and it is surmised by many of the papers of London and Paris that such a sign will soon be given.

"Almost every telegraphic dispatch that arrives," said an English paper some time ago, "is eagerly consulted in the expectation that it will announce the commencement of disturbances in the South of Italy. The excessive tyranny of King FERDINAND, the undisguised hostility to him of the Governments of LOUIS NAPOLEON and Lord PALMERSTON, and the language of the English and French press, all combine in exciting the Neapolitans and Sicilians to make an appeal to arms." If the King of the Two Sicilies had been born to the position of a gentleman farmer, there is every probability that he would have filled respectably that position in life, been esteemed by his neighbors, and looked upon generally as a conscientious, though rather bigoted man. There are united, to much *bonhomie* in his character, the unteachableness and divine-right instincts of the Bourbon race, which, in a private condition in life, would have simply constituted an ultra conservative, opposed to all progress, but harmless, if not useful, as an individual politically irresponsible. Such qualities in a monarch, however, have laid the basis of principled tyranny, and led to the irreparable alienation of the hearts of his turbulent subjects.

In the year 1848, when King FERDINAND acquired the cognomen of *Bombatore*, he was, comparatively, an amiable, inoffensive sovereign. He was simply an Anti-Red Republican monarch, strongly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, and desirous of preserving the temporal sovereignty intact, both in his own dominions, and in those of the Pope. Since that period he has become gradually soured by the difficulties of his position. The peculiar relations he assumed, some time ago, toward the Jesuits, have destroyed the cordiality which existed between himself and the Court of Rome; he feels menaced, in his prerogative, by Muratism, Republicanism, and Ultra-Montanism; and, deprived of the sympathy of every nation in the world, excepting Russia, he has had recourse to the last desperate means of retrieving his position—the iron hand of despotic tyranny.

It was hoped that the visit of the brother of the Emperor of Austria to Naples, which, it was said, was undertaken to convey remonstrances against the suicidal career of King FERDINAND, would have produced a permanent change in his policy. The last accounts that have been received from Italy appear, nevertheless, to justify the expression in a London paper, that "there is not, at this moment, so detestable a tyrant on the face of the earth as the King of Naples." Every one who is suspected of the slightest disaffection is incarcerated, and a petty reign of terror exists certainly not better than the epoch of indiscriminate whipping of old and young, rich and poor, innocent and guilty, noble and plebeian, through which Naples passed a few months ago.

It is not surprising, under such circumstances, that an insurrection in the Neapolitan States is looked for. The plan of a republic is not considered favorably, and would meet with opposition from France; but the aspirations of the MURAT family are said to be more decidedly encouraged than ever, if it can offer a candidate for the throne who shall meet with the approbation of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The Prince MURAT of the present time, is supposed, by those who know him, to be little fitted for the Herculean task of regenerating Italy; but he can easily be made to abdicate his claims in favor of some more efficient individual of his name. The pamphlet of Count SALICETTI—who, in the revolutionary period, was one of the Ministers of the King of Naples, and was afterwards a triumvir at Rome—still continues to be a text-book for South-of-Italy revolutionists. It boldly proposes that, with the aid of NAPOLEON III., King FERDINAND shall be expelled from the throne of Naples, a MURAT be proclaimed sovereign, and promises that the latter will come forward, whenever he shall be called upon by the voice of Italy, although he prefers not to take the initiative.

It must, after all, be a mere question of expediency whether a MURAT or some other person shall be called upon to occupy the throne which is now so miserably filled; but, drowning men catch at straws, and there is little doubt that, in the great strait in which the patriots of Southern Italy are, to find a proper leader for the movement which is ripening they will be compelled to [illegible] of France [illegible] measure, the dictation of LOUIS NAPOLEON. In that case, another portion of the past glories of NAPOLEON the First will be resuscitated, and the crimes of a Bourbon will be again the instrument of aggrandizing the family of the greatest usurper of modern times.

## Pacific Inclinations.

The *Observer*, in reply to our remarks of a day or two since, concerning an indorsement of the "pacific inclinations" of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, which we found in its columns, speaks thus:

"The Editors of the DAILY TIMES are guilty of such a wrong as we find it very hard to reconcile with good principle, when they parade an extract from a Washington letter in our columns, and *attempt to hold us responsible for it as the opinion of this journal.*" * * * *

We apprehend that the Editor of the *Observer* must have been laboring under some defect of eyesight when he read the article to which he thus alludes. In making the extract in question, we introduced it thus:

"*The Washington correspondent* of the New-York *Observer* is especially delighted with the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. He thus speaks of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE."

Here certainly is a sufficiently distinct statement of the fact that the paragraph was from the *Observer's* Washington correspondent. We designed no injustice to that paper, nor can we perceive that any has been committed. True, we afterwards alluded to the extract as the *Observer's*; but having just stated that it was from one of its regular correspondents, we can scarcely be suspected of having intended to convey any other impression.

We should have been a little more certain, if the *Observer* had been a little more explicit, as to its editorial opinion of its correspondent's position. That correspondent said that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was a man of "pacific inclinations." We expressed some surprise at this, coming from such a source,—as the only evidence upon that point, accessible to the public, so far as we knew, showed that Mr. B. had made haste to construe into a challenge a letter not designed to be so received,—had accepted it and prescribed *rifles* as the weapon to be used. We could not see in this any ground for the belief that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was entitled to special praise in the columns of the *Observer*, whether from its editors or correspondents, for "pacific inclinations," whatever other merits he might possess.

While it disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its correspondent, the *Observer* thus adumbrates its own:

"The TIMES knows that we are no friends of the duel, but we presume that HENRY CLAY, if now living, would be pacifically inclined, though he did fight. And Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, when challenged by a New-Yorker, ought, in our judgment, to have refused to fight; and when he yielded to that murderous code and accepted the challenge, we are not to defend him *for [illegible] such terms as to break up the duel*, instead of selecting pistols and making a murder of two more sure."

The *Observer* here intimates that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's object in selecting rifles was "to break up the duel." If that be true, he is certainly entitled to the praise which its correspondent bestows upon him; and if it will adduce any satisfactory evidence of the fact, either from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself or those who acted with him in that affair, we will join heartily in the opinion of his "pacific *inclinations*," in spite of the appearances, which indicated "inclinations" of quite another sort.

We are glad that the *Observer* concedes Mr. CLAY to have been a man "pacifically inclined." The evidence of that fact is certainly much stronger than in the case of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. But, if we recollect aright, it was not sufficient to draw from the *Observer* an acknowledgment of this kind, until after it ceased to be of any use.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### The Storm—Loss of Life, Accidents, and Damage to Property.

During the severe thunder storm yesterday afternoon, an unfinished three-story brick building at the corner of Erie and North Second streets, Jersey City, was partially blown down. Four persons had taken refuge in it from the storm. One of these, a lad about fourteen years of age, son of JOHN MAXWELL, ropemaker, was instantly killed. Mr. JAMES BRANN, a young man who is preparing himself for a Roman Catholic clergyman, was so badly injured about the head that his life is supposed to be in danger. He was taken into the Catholic Church in Erie-street, where Dr. LUTKINS attended him, and he was thence taken home insensible. The others were slightly hurt. The building belonged to Mr. MEHAN.

A lad about six years of age was crossing Newark-avenue, below Henderson-street, and was prostrated under an unmanageable horse by the wind, and was run over and had his hip broken.

The frame of a building in course of erection in Monmouth-street, for PETER HALL, was thrown down.

A number of trees were blown down and shrubbery was damaged to a considerable extent.

During the storm a row-boat in which were four persons—a young man and three of his sisters—was upset off the Atlantic Gardens, in Hoboken. Alarmed by the storm, the young man rowed the boat alongside of a schooner, and the young women were getting on board when the boat capsized. They were rescued by the hands on board of the schooner. Three other boats were upset off the Elysian Fields, but no one was drowned. A number of trees were blown down in Hoboken. A large number of persons in the Elysian Fields were overtaken by the shower, and during the storm, and immediately after it, not less than a thousand persons, thoroughly drenched, made their way to the Ferry.

In the city of Hudson some damage was done to houses and shrubbery, but nothing of a serious nature occurred.

### Fight at the Cunard Wharf.

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred on the Cunard wharf between persons belonging to the crew of the *Arabia* and others of the crew of the *Emeu*. Chief of Police FARLEY arrived immediately afterwards and arrested three of the combatants. Others escaped.

The ordination of Rev. J. W. DANIELS took place at Bushwick-avenue Church, Brooklyn, last evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. [illegible], D. D.; ordaining prayer by Rev. M. G. HODGE; charge to the candidate by Rev. [illegible] TAYLOR, LL. D.; charge to the Church by Rev. S. REMINGTON; right hand of fellowship by Rev. J. T. [illegible].

A sermon on the death of the late WILLIAM [illegible], for many years a ruling Elder in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-street, was preached in that Church by his old friend and former pastor, Rev. Dr. MCCARTEE, Sunday afternoon.

It is said that JOHN VAN BUREN is about to wed the only daughter of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Speeches of Messrs. Colfax and Burlingame—Plain Talk to the Chivalry—Territorial Business.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22.

The speeches of COLFAX of Indiana, and BURLINGAME of Massachusetts, in the House, yesterday, excite universal applause. Mr. COLFAX drew a startlingly vivid picture of the iniquity of the Kansas laws. Mr. BURLINGAME's defence of Massachusetts and denunciation of the Sumner outrage, were alike eloquent and defiant—telling the "chivalry" plain truths in a style indicative of a purpose to maintain them.

This week is expected to be devoted to territorial business. The bill for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State will probably be considered on Wednesday, when an exciting debate is anticipated. S.

## XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

Mr. COLFAX opened by declaring that he should follow the example of southern members who claimed and exercised freedom of speech to the fullest extent. He then proceeded with an analysis of the Kansas Code, which he denounced as a code of tyranny and oppression, outrage and wrong, which would disgrace any legislative body, as it did the usurpers who enacted it. He designated Chief Justice LECOMPTE as the principal one of those who have plunged the Territory into civil war. He had emulated the bloodthirstiness of JEFFRIES—not merely to promote Slavery and to carry out the wishes of the Administration, but because he had a mighty pecuniary interest in sustaining the Legislature as a legal body. He read from the Code several valuable railroad charters granted to LECOMPTE and his associates, and also showed that one fifth of the entire code was devoted to grants of charters for toll-bridges, ferries, railroads, insurance and mining companies to their favorites, over 400 of whom (including ISAACS, the United States District-Attorney, STRINGFELLOW and LECOMPTE) were thus made interested champions of their cause. He then designated seven violations of the organic law perpetrated by this Legislature, among which were changes in the official oath and extension of the terms of the present representatives from one year to twenty-two months; also five violations of the Constitution of the United States, showing that persons convicted by a Pro-Slavery jury, summoned by Sheriff JONES, not drawn by authority, (and from which Free-State men were excluded by law,) of having denied the right to hold slaves in the Territory are sentenced to two years' hard labor, not in a prison, but chained together in couples on the public works, with an iron chain and ball to their legs, and subjected to private hiring as servants to the rulers of the Territory. He also read sections establishing slave-flogging by patrols; suspending *habeas corpus* in trials for Freedom; requiring half the citizens to be under military orders on the general election day; allowing persons, merely inhabitants, to vote at general elections, but requiring six months' residence in corporation elections, and other sections. He then drew a contrast between the various provisions of the Criminal Code, showing that mayhem, rape, the abduction of a wife or child, and poisoning, (when the victim does not happen to die,) are regarded as milder crimes, and punished more leniently, than offences against slave property.

MASSACHUSETTS AGAINST SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, defended Massachusetts against general and specific charges, claiming that in all that constitutes the greatness she is the first State of the Union, and that her present performances are superior to her past patriotic recollections. He was sorry to find at the head of the list of her assailants the President of the United States, who had deliberately perverted history to eulogize the South at the expense of the North, and who had become the chieftain of sectionalism. Massachusetts believed, with South Carolina, the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, here asked Mr. BURLINGAME for his authority relative to South Carolina.

Mr. BURLINGAME, to prove his statement, cited the remarks of the Charleston *Mercury*, which spoke of the Fugitive Slave law as an infringement of one of the most cherished principles of the Constitution. In conclusion he referred to Mr. SUMNER's speech—to the purity and nobleness of its sentiments, and to the severity of its strictures against tyranny. He said Mr. SUMNER never had a personal enemy. His character was as pure as the snow which falls upon his native hills, and his heart was ever overflowing with kindness for every human being bearing the upright form of man. He was an accomplished scholar and a chivalric gentleman. A member of the House who had taken an oath to support the constitution stole into the Senate and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. KEITT—It is false. [Sensation.]

Mr. BURLINGAME replied, he would not bandy epithets. He was responsible for his own language only, and doubtless the gentleman was responsible for his.

Mr. KEITT—I am.

Mr. BURLINGAME, after describing and severely condemning the assault upon Mr. SUMNER, asked: Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get authority for it? If we are not to have freedom of speech, what is all this Government worth? If we are to be called to account by some "gallant nephew" of some "gallant uncle," for saying something which does not suit their sensitive nerves, we want to know it. If the conflict is to be transferred from this peaceful and intellectual field, where the honors are equal and easy, we desire to know it. The time may come when Massachusetts may withdraw her representatives to her own bosom, when safety cannot be found for them under the flag of our common country. But, while her representatives are here, they will speak how and when they will, caring for the consequences, and, if they are pressed too long and too far, they will not shrink from defending the honor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the freedom of speech.

Mr. KEITT now sought the floor, but it was awarded to Mr. CARLILE, who refused to yield it.

Mr. KEITT gave notice that he should, on Monday, reply to some of the points of Mr. BURLINGAME's speech.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, condemned the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, or, as he said, the filibustering platform of the Democrats. FREMONT would not receive the electoral vote of any District except that represented by Mr. GIDDINGS. The contest is between Mr. FILLMORE, the candidate of the National Party, and Mr. BUCHANAN, who is supported by faction.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Maine urged the necessity of a union of the opponents of the Administration, and those adverse to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. He then examined the platform of the Cincinnati Convention in connection with the principles and antecedents of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic party. He said that it was an inexpressible relief to emerge from this dark and fetid atmosphere, reeking with shame and wrong, into the clear light and healthful breezes of truth and liberty. He spoke of Mr. FREMONT as the standard-bearer of freedom in this contest—as a strong and true man whose aim it would be to maintain the principles of the Constitution and bring back the government to the policy of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. Mr. WASHBURNE triumphed in the faith—nay, in the undoubting conviction—that the proceedings of the Republican Convention would be sustained by a large majority of the American people.

Adjourned.

### Political Matters.

MEETING OF THE OLD LINE WHIGS IN WASHINGTON—INTERFERENCE OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

The call for a meeting of Whigs, this evening, to consult on what course they were to pursue in regard to the Presidential election, attracted a large promiscuous assemblage. Mr. SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*, was chosen chairman. A member of the American Party was proposed for Secretary, which occasioned the greatest possible confusion, showing that that Party was largely in the ascendant, and that but few Whigs who had stood aloof from all parties were present.

The Chairman pointedly rebuked the disorder.

Senator JONES, of Tennessee, took the stand, avowing himself a Clay and Webster Whig. He said that the Whig Party held the balance of power, and should consult and vote as would best subserve the interests of the country, and they could do this by observing a distinct organization, and acting as the ally of that party which they may agree to support. He was frequently applauded.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was enthusiastically called for. He had not proceeded far in laudation of Mr. CLAY, when, in response to a question, he said he belonged to the Know-Nothing Party.

He was greeted with cheers by the majority, and hisses by others.

Mr. CAMPBELL left the stand to give an opportunity to the Committee on Resolutions to report.

The resolutions recommend the Convention proposed by the Kentucky Whigs to be [illegible] Wednesday in July, and that all [illegible] proper course to be pursued [illegible].

These resolutions were [illegible] adopted, [illegible] adjourned.

[illegible]

### Nominations in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 21.

Mr. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. JOHN G. MILLER. Mr. DOUGLAS was nominated for the regular term. The former is a Democrat and the latter an Old Line Whig. Both received the nomination from the same Convention.

### Response to the Nomination of Fremont.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 21.

A Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting took place on board the steamer *Metropolis*, on her trip from New-York last night. Hon. CHARLES [illegible] presided. Addresses were made by Hon. [illegible], Hon. DANIEL CLARK, N. H., [illegible] and others. The demonstration caused considerable excitement among the passengers.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, June 21.

One hundred guns were fired here last night in honor of the nominations of Fremont and Dayton.

### Railroad Accident [illegible] Expansion of the Rails.

BRANDON, Vt., Saturday, June 21.

The down mail train from Burlington was thrown from the track, this afternoon, one mile south of this place, and the engine and baggage car precipitated down an embankment. The fireman was badly hurt, but the passengers escaped without serious injury. Several of the cars were badly broken up. Expansion of the rails by heat is said to be the cause of the accident.

### Direct Telegraphic Communication with Canada.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Saturday, June 21.

The submarine cable connecting this place with Prescott, Canada, was successfully placed in the St. Lawrence River this morning, thus putting New-York and Canada in direct communication. But 15 minutes were required to stretch the wire the entire distance—one mile.

### City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 324 deaths in the City the past week. This is an increase of 18 on the mortality of the previous week, and considering the present very warm weather manifests a very [illegible] state of the public health.

### Probable Homicide—Shocking Brutality.

John W. Bennett, Captain of the Central Park police, while on his tour of duty, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, discovered a man bleeding profusely and terribly beaten. His skull was cut open in two places, his body was terribly mangled, and altogether he presented a horrible [illegible]. He was so much exhausted as to be scarcely able to speak. Fortunately the Captain had a wagon with him in which he lifted the wounded man, and conveyed him to the [illegible], who dressed his wounds. [illegible] several times before anything could be elicited from him. [illegible] named Patrick Haley, [illegible] wife, [illegible] the perpetrators of the brutal outrage upon him. [illegible] The wounded man was then removed to [illegible] in a state that leaves but little hope of his recovery.

Capt. Bennett at once procured warrants from Justice [illegible] for the arrests of the accused parties, all of whom he succeeded in arresting.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. [illegible] Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as [illegible] per yard,
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

LOVE'S METAMORPHOSES.
BY JULIA [illegible].
He was "A mere mechanic,"
And my "father scorned his suit";
[illegible]
But when can love uproot?
I loved him for his manly worth,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Who wooed me for my wealth.
One Sunday—'twas a Sunday eve—
He rich attire he came;
[illegible]
His eyes with love a-flame;
[illegible]
[illegible]
But [illegible]
"I buy my clothes of Smith!"
SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and the BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
NOTICE.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells this celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, his license having expired. Depôts, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York; No. 22 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HATS.—Contrary to a custom long prevailing with us, viz.: that of using a portion of the Beaver selected for making Black Soft Hats in the manufacture of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hats for our retail sales, we have this season caused the same to be made into Summer Hats to be sold at a lower price. These Hats for quality and durability will compare with the higher grade. Their limited and [illegible] placing them lower in the scale of prices. LEARY & CO., Introducers and Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, B'way.

POTICHOMANIE! POTICHOMANIE!—[illegible] the Summer months in the country, [illegible] most fascinating and amusing [illegible] ditious and easier than Tapestry or Painting, and equally useful and beautiful. The simplest glass vessel can be decorated to resemble the finest Painted China. Boxes containing two Vases, full instructions, and every article required. Price $5. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

THIN SUMMER SUITS.
Black Alpaca Suits [illegible]
Zephyr Cashmere Suits [illegible]
White Marseilles Vests [illegible]
Check Marseilles Suits [illegible]
White Duck Coats [illegible]
Linen Raglan Coats [illegible]
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1856.
NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of [illegible] out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through respectable brokers in the City. ROBERT S. HONE, President. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION [illegible] cleans Kid Gloves, without the aid of [illegible]. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt [illegible] disappears. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 25 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialities and styles to be found nowhere else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all former [illegible] and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion," [illegible] triumphs the world already known, and their [illegible] their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES [illegible] [illegible] greatest standard article of the kind [illegible] wigs and toupees [illegible] retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

LOOK AT THIS—TO THE WEARERS OF FINE Boots and Shoes.—[illegible] CAHILL'S, No. [illegible] where you can get any kind of Boots or Shoes cheaper and better than at any other house in this City. Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children's Shoes by thousands, of every style in the world. E. CAHILL, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to [illegible] pounds per Ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS.—Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Curtain Bands, Tassel Loops, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, white and Buff Hollands, wholesale and retail, at KELTY & BROWN'S, No. 291 Greenwich-st.

OIL-CLOTHS, OIL-CLOTHS, BY THE YARD, [illegible] Wide.—All Wool Ingrain Carpets at [illegible] per yard, [illegible] Brussels, [illegible] per yard. [illegible] LANDON & CO., No. [illegible] Hudson-st., near King.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### The Weather.

[illegible] was the weather of Saturday and yesterday. [illegible] varied between 90° and 100°, and man and beast [illegible] dry throats and [illegible] the dog days, which according to the [illegible] ... People who had nothing to do did it with difficulty, under awnings, at street corners, and wherever there was the fanning of a breeze. Topics of general interest declined in popularity. Whether FILLMORE was [illegible] or not, ceased to be a matter of interest. [illegible] on a gridiron over a preternatural fire, [illegible] the weather of yesterday.

[illegible] as the hopes of the Fillmorites and the Buchananites are destined to be overtaken and washed away by the deluge of popular opinion, [illegible] by the result of the ballot-box, so came in, at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a terrific rain storm, accompanied with vivid lightning, and unusually loud thunder. The rain fell with such force and velocity that it bounded three feet from the ground, and was swept along twenty feet by the wind. It ascended into the air like dust, or grander, like the spray of Niagara. The hardiest men fled like ladies and succumbed under an awning, with a sense of suffocation like drowning. Not a dry thread remained on any human being who could not reach a shelter in exactly one minute and a half after the storm commenced. The Park poured forth [illegible] and Broadway became a river. The Celtic ladies who kept apple-stalls at the corners of streets were, in numerous places, deprived of their oranges and apples, which were caught in the vortex of the whirlwind that prevailed, and swept into indefinite indivisibility. They will probably be discovered by early urchins to-day. In half an hour the storm ended; fair weather again prevailed, and the thermometer had sunk ten degrees. But everybody felt that the chances either of FILLMORE or BUCHANAN had not improved. It is still hotter than we desire it as we go to press.

Mr. MERIAM has favored us with the following, indicating the exact state of the weather for the past three days:

The temperature on Friday, 20th, from 2 to 4 P. M., was at 90°; Saturday, 21st, at 3 and 4 P. M., 96°; Sunday, 22d, at 1 P. M., 98°; and at 5:10, 78°. This is very hot weather for the Summer solstice. The sun reached its greatest northing on Saturday morning. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Monday, 1 A. M., June 23, '56.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22.

It has been very warm here all day. At 5 P. M. the thermometer varied from 99° to 100°, according to position. It now (9 P. M.) stands at 90°.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 22.

The mercury to-day rose up to 95° in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 22.

The thermometer here indicated 98° in the shade this afternoon. The temperature was moderated towards evening by a gale of wind, accompanied by a sprinkle of rain.

### Thirtieth Anniversary of the New-York Light Guard.

The New-York City Light Guard celebrated their Thirtieth Anniversary at the Astor House on Saturday evening. They partook of an excellent dinner; listened to speeches from Major-Gen. SANFORD, Capt. VINCENT, and a number of others, and in every respect the occasion was one of delight to all who attended.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—The subscriber invites [illegible] attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

For ladies, gentlemen and children. No other garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man security; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT's commendation is, "They are admirably adapted to invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate." JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 103 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. [illegible], M. D.

No. 57 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Cheap and pleasant Summer Cooking, with the Magic Atmospheric Stove, using alcohol or gas—perfectly safe, durable, and always reliable. No heat radiated in the room, no smoke, no dirt, and in all respects the most efficient and convenient stove, for all kinds of cooking, ever invented, and just what is now wanted by private families, boarding-houses, restaurants, or single persons. See testimonials. Price from $4 to $10.

W. J. DEMOREST, Patentee, No. 375 Broadway, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

FREMONT'S WOOLLY HORSE.—Now that the great little Californian is to be elected President, a great curiosity will be felt about the woolly horse. For information apply to KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, where the assortment is better, and the prices are lower than at any other house in town.

[Advertisement.]

| | |
|---|---|
| Thin Summer Suits | $9 00 |
| Black Alpaca Suits | 5 00 |
| Zephyr Cassimere Suits | 10 00 |
| White Marseilles Vests | 2 00 |
| Check Marseilles Suits | 6 00 |
| White Duck Coats | 2 50 |
| Linen Raglan Coats | 2 00 |

At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

BUCHANAN DEMOCRATS, KEEP COOL!—There is no necessity of fuming over political questions this hot weather. Buy one of KNOX's superb Summer hats, at No. 212 Broadway, and "keep cool!" Remember that only with a light and durable fabric on the head, you can hope to pass through July and August.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Unlike the mineral preparations that drive the virus of eruptions and sores into the vital organs, this marvelous Ointment discharges the poison before it heals the flesh. The Pill inevitably cures dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWS! STRAWS! STRAWS!!!—The old straw man never sold so great a quantity of the raw material as Knox has, the past week, of his straw fabrics. Call in at No. 212 Broadway, and let us see what can be done to remedy the sweltering heat under which you have been so long laboring.

[Advertisement.]

The great sale at Bay View and Claremont, [illegible] from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Point plank road, comes off to-day and to-morrow, of 200 villa plots. Omnibuses run every 15 minutes, from 12 o'clock M. to 3 o'clock P. M., passage free; start from Courtlandt-street Ferry in Jersey City. Collation at 1 o'clock on the ground. Auction at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

[Advertisement.]

FALL OF PEALE'S MUSEUM.—SHERWOOD, who occupied the basement of the old Peale Museum, is about to dig out his fixtures from the ruins. Knox, the hatter, was not concerned in the "smash up," but with his hats all safe, and better prepared for business than ever, is to be found at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from [illegible]; Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible]; all other qualities equally low. Also, [illegible] Family Teas for $1. Call and examine.—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER.—The discoveries of FREMONT on the Rocky Mountains developed nothing more interesting than the peculiar tribe of beavers, from which Knox has his beavers, [illegible] the Rocky Mountain Beaver, the finest style of hats in the world, [illegible] decidedly the most popular fabric of the day.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Prepared by DR. C. D. GRISWOLD. This remedy has proved perfectly efficient in the cure of ague, is based upon a thorough knowledge of the disorder, is agreeable to take, invigorating and permanent in its effects, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. For sale by all druggists. LAMBERT, MANN & KUTTS, No. 19 Gold-st., wholesale agents.

[Advertisement.]

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER OF KNOX'S MANUFACTURE IS WORTH HAVING.—If you think so, call upon him at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make your selection. His hats are unexcelled, and so are his prices; the hats being peculiarly stylish, and the prices uncommonly low—a rare conjunction.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE RISE IN THE BEEF MARKET.—The efforts of interested speculators have produced the late sudden rise in the beef market. Fortunately the hat tariff is not affected, and KNOX, No 212 Broadway, is selling as low as ever, and there is no probability in the world that he will raise his prices above rates for anybody.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BUCHANANITES, FILLMOREITES, FREMONTITES, AND BANKERS, ATTEND!—KNOX will supply all parties. His Summer hats are light, cool, comfortable, elegant and cheap. Call on him, at No 212 Broadway, and if he does not succeed in making the lion and the lamb lie down together, he will perfect your appearance.

[Advertisement.]

Pianos and Melodeons, from eight different manufacturers, making the largest assortment in the City, besides 15 second-hand pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE "WILD" SUMMER HAT.—The adherents of FILLMORE should imitate the distinguished HORATIO N. WILD, and buy one of the Knox hats, entitled by their manufacturer the "Wild" hat. Knox is at No. 212 Broadway, where the very best assortment of Summer hats in the City can be found at all times.

[Advertisement.]

Physicians know that mind is a very potent agency in the aggravation or the cure of disease. Phrenology would aid greatly in their diagnosis. Examinations with charts, and full written descriptions of character, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE "FREMONT" ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER.—A new article, but just as well adapted for the Americans as the Republicans. The only establishment where they can be procured is at KNOX's, corner Broadway and Fulton-street, and it is the place where you can expect to find a perfect assortment of Summer hats.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A rare bill of attraction is to be given at this prosperous theatre tonight, commencing with the revival of the "Blacksmith of Antwerp," to be followed by the grand pantomime of "Raoul," and concluding with the "Wizard Skiff."

[Advertisement.]

HYATT's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 8th page.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Country Druggists and Confectioners.—Pure Soda Water without sulphuric acid. ROBBINS' PATENT SODA FOUNTAIN AND WATER COOLER.

Make your own Soda Water at a cost of ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF A CENT PER GLASS.

For Soda, Ice and Syrups.

Price $40. Address

W. KING, No. 156 William-st., New-York.

Curious Mode of Suicide.—In Paris, those tired of life have discovered a rather curious mode of stepping out; they eat a dozen or two of hard-boiled eggs, drink a quart of the sourest claret wine, and next morning they are found stone dead. Now, here is something a great deal more interesting in the way of experiments: Take a piece of silver, say a quarter of a dollar, get a box of RUSSIA SALVE, should you ever get scalded or burnt, or have sores, piles or bruises, you will be safe enough, and bless the memory of the inventor. Sold by REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston, and sold by all druggists, at 25c., 50c. and $1 per box.

The Hair.—[illegible] and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should the color be displeasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will instantly change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

To Cure a Cough.—Buy a bottle of the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. We have more faith in this combination of Dr. WISTAR'S than in any other remedy known, having witnessed its entire success in many cases of protracted cough.

To Contractors.—Proposals will be received at this office until the 30th instant inclusive, for the construction of three iron beacons in Fisher's Island Sound, in addition to those advertised May 23, ult., viz.: For Long Point, Whale Rock and Sugar Reef.

The proposals will include the beacons before advertised, as above, for Race Rock, Sea-Flower Reef, and Black Ledge, and will state the price for each of the six, according to the plans which may be examined at this office.

Office of the U. S. Engineer Agency, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.—June 20, 1856. G. DUTTON, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—One thousand dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest-improved high-speed Machines. The season for quilting linings and for other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or in large manufacturing establishments, are vastly superior to every other kind, can be proved by thousands who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and inferior ones, on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

Reports from the "Rifle Christians."

A Very Interesting Series of Letters from a member of the Connecticut Company which left New-Haven, Conn., last April is now being published in the New-York Sun. This is the Company whose rifles were subscribed for "in a Church," Professor SILLIMAN, Rev. Mr. DUTTON and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER contributing. The letters contain statements of the settlement of the Company, the difficulties met with, etc., etc. The first letter is published in the New-York Sun of MONDAY, June 23. Price one cent per copy. Served anywhere in the City or vicinity at sixpence per week.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Strawberries, Cherries, Green Peas.—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 221 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, No. 22 Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d, at 8 o'clock. Subject of Essay—[illegible] by Rev. E. J. W. BUCKLAND.

GEORGE P. EDGAR, Secretary pro tem.

Hominy and Samp Reduced in Price.—Fifty cents (50 cents) per hundred lbs. from our recent prices, to take effect from this day.

DREW & FRENCH, Phoenix Mills Depôt, No. 85 Barclay-st.

La Farge House, Broadway, New-York.—This new and beautiful first-class hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The location is the most pleasant part of Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and in the immediate vicinity of the most fashionable places of amusement. The rooms are large and airy, and so arranged that they may be connected in suites for families or used separately for single persons. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

STONE & BURROUGHS, Proprietors.

Strawberries, Strawberries, or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS.

Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.

Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.

Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PROVOST, No. 221 Pearl-st.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles, and every style of fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold on most reasonable terms, by

RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

Ring's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, Fifty Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 39 Fulton-st., and at the dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 160 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 257 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

To the Public.—In consequence of the great demand for our infallible Cans, and continually increasing sale, we shall have to ask the indulgence of our customers for a few days, when we shall be prepared to fill all orders promptly. TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-st., New-York.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A Letter directed to George Jones from Fond du lac, Wisconsin, containing Drafts to the amount of $300, has been taken from the Post Office in this City, by mistake, as the same was intended for George Jones, *Daily Times*, and can be of no value to any one else as payment of said Drafts has been stopped.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"LO THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!"

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, THE AMERICAN CANDIDATE, WILL BE FOUND IN THE GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE; OR, THE CONTEST BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICAL ROMANISM.

BY MISS ANNA E. CARROLL, OF MARYLAND.

One vol. 12mo., 386 pages. Cloth gilt, $1 25. Full gilt, $2.

It contains new and accurate steel portraits of FILLMORE AND DONELSON,

Also, of ERASTUS BROOKS, of N. Y.; E. B. BARTLETT and GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of Ky.; STUART, of Va.; BROOKS, of Pa.; RAYNOR, of N. C.; PEIRIS, of Tenn.; and of the authoress.

This book is an exposition of the Principles of the American Party, and the ends it seeks to accomplish.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.—In every State and County of the Union, to sell the GREAT AMERICAN BATTLE, to whom the most liberal terms will be made on application to the Publishers.

Portraits of FILLMORE and DONELSON, on large heavy paper, suitable for framing, can be had at 25 cents each. Address MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

FREMONT'S LIFE—AUTHENTIC EDITION Will be published in a few days: THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JOHN CHAS. FREMONT. With an accurate Portrait on Steel. One neat 12mo. Price $1.

The subscribers assure the public that this volume, prepared by an eminent literary gentleman, whose resources for the material and authorities are unequaled, will be the most reliable, and, we trust, acceptable biography of the eminent EXPLORER, SCHOLAR AND STATESMAN, whose recent nomination by the Republican Party for the highest office in the gift of the people has awakened a renewed interest in his wonderful career.

Orders should be addressed to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

DR. KITTO'S LIFE.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN KITTO, D. D., Author of the "Daily Bible Illustrations," &c. Compiled chiefly from his letters and journals, by J. E. RYLAND, M. A. 2 vols 12mo. $2.

"The name of Dr. Kitto is now immortally associated with Biblical study and literature. The measure of his success is not more amazing in its amount than in the means by which he reached it. His life is as instructive as are his labors, and both combined present an unequaled picture of triumph over obstacles which have been rarely so surmounted, and over circumstances which few have ventured to encounter, and which fewer still have mastered to such advantage....What a contrast between the deaf and dumb pauper boy of 1819, wheedled into a workhouse to keep him from 'hunger and fasting, cold and nakedness,' and the John Kitto of 1854, Doctor of theology, though a layman member of the Society of Antiquaries, editor of the Pictorial Bible and Biblical Cyclopedia, and author of the Daily Bible Illustrations. The interval between the two extremes was long and sometimes very gloomy, yet he bore bravely on, with earnest resolution and strong faith in God."—*Dr. Eadie.*

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, New-York.

A BOOK AND A GOLD WATCH FOR $1.

The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements: Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.

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NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

"A practical work on the nature and treatment of diseases caused by improper habits, by HOMER BOSTWICK, M. D. This subject is of vital importance to young men about to marry. The Doctor's new method of cauterizing the seminal ducts without pain, is one of the modern improvements in surgery."—From the Boston *Medical Journal*. For sale at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway. Price $1.

MORGAN'S "FREE-MASONRY."—A few copies for sale; old books, novels and engravings bought in any quantity; constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap, old and new works, and engravings for the parlor, and scrapbook; we also sell old novels at one-half the publication price. NAGLE & HICKS, No. 500½ Broadway.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee will meet at No. 663 Broadway THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.—Monday, June 23, 1856.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman.

WILLIAM PEEL, GEORGE TERWILLIGER, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD RALLY.—The electors of the XVIIIth Ward in favor of the election of FREMONT and DAYTON are requested to meet at the "Gramercy," corner 20th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Fremont Club for the approaching campaign.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—Will meet at No. 663 Broadway at 6½ o'clock, instead of 8 o'clock, as notified.—June 23, 1856.

HENRY C. BOYD, Secretary.

SUMNER'S SPEECH!—Great Enthusiasm! By request of many up-town residents J. B. BROWN will give a second reading of Sumner's late speech, at Clinton Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, June 24. To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

## MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—EUGENIA VOLLANTE will, upon receipt of twenty-five cents, or its equivalent in stamps, send a delineation of character and future destiny from a specimen of handwriting, describe the one they will marry, success in lawsuits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

50 DINNER SETS—100 tea sets, 500 doz. richly cut tumblers, goblets, and wines; Sugar bowls, preserves, sugar dishes, decanters, vases, mantel clocks and ornaments; 50 styles of chandeliers and gas fixtures, and a full assortment of crockery, being the stock late of J. STOUVENEL & Co., with new importations.

A. H. GOUGH, Agent, 52 Bowery.

## DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN SPRING GOODS.

In order to reduce the stock before the season closes, the following great sacrifices have been made. Many articles will be sold 25 per cent. below cost:

6s. SILKS, the very best quality, reduced to 5s.

7s. SILKS, elegant designs, reduced to 5s.

6s. SILKS, beautiful colors, reduced to 4s. 6d.

5s. INDIA SILKS, wide width and extra quality, 3s. 6d.

3s. 6d. INDIA SILKS, in every color, extra quality, 3s.

$60,000 worth of CRAPE and STELLA SHAWLS at a reduction of from $3 to $6 on each.

3s. FIGURED TISSUES and BAREGES, reduced to 2s.

2s. 6d. PLAIN BAREGES, reduced to 1s. 6d.

2s. 6d. FRENCH CHALLIS, reduced to 1s. 6d.

1s. 6d. FRENCH CHALLIS, reduced to 1s.

2s. 6d. FRENCH LAWNS, the finest quality, 1s. 6d.

1s. 6d. FRENCH JACONET, the finest quality, 1s.

1s. 6d. FRENCH BRILLIANT, the finest quality, 1s.

The price is marked on every article in plain figures, from which no deviation will be made.

E. S. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! Notwithstanding our extensive Sales of the past week, Our stock of rich and elegant Mantillas remain unimpaired. We are selling a beautiful Shawl-shaped Mantilla For Ten Dollars That cannot be purchased At any other establishment For less than $15. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES Of Embroideries. To clean out the entire Stock. Great bargains in Handkerchiefs. Having marked down our stock of rich Embroideries to a very low figure, we are enabled to offer very great inducements to purchasers.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE POINTS AND SQUARE SHAWLS, Also Lace Mantillas, In great variety, And at the lowest prices, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION In prices of Summer Silks. Silks selling for 4s., 5s., and 6s. per yard, worth double the price nearly. By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PRINTED ORGANDIES—Jaconets and Lawns Reduced 30 and 50 per cent. in price. Also, Jaconet and Organdie Robes, And Summer Goods of every description, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN DRY GOODS.

In order to clear out the entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the following articles have been reduced 33⅓ per cent. from regular prices:

MANTILLAS,
FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES,
JACONET ROBES,
PRINTED BAREGES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGE DELAINES,
PRINTED CHALLIS.

Five cases CHINA SILKS, at 50 cents per yard.

Attention is particularly invited to this Stock before purchases are made elsewhere. Goods will be freely shown, &c., &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway. (Late LEADBEATER's.)

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.

THE RICHEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF GENUINE BLACK THREAD, CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE LACES ever imported (received by the *Arabia*), comprising POINT and CARGE SHAWLS, (with and without flounces,) MANTILLAS, FAUCHONS, BARBES, FLOUNCES, and EDGINGS, all widths, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS, From Auction, AT 1s. 6D. PER YARD (Usual price 45 cents.) A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHALLIS AND MUSLIN DE LAINES (SUMMER STYLES) AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD. A. T. STEWART & CO. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK FILLET SHAWLS & MANTILLAS, (Plain and Embroidered,) Received by the *Arabia*. A. T. STEWART & CO. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS! BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.

GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal and No. 63 Lispenard sts., has now the largest and best assorted stock of Mantillas, suitable for City retail trade to be found in New-York. The lot embraces an immense variety of BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE AND LACE MANTLES. BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTLES. And a splendid lot of GUIPURE, CHANTILLY and other lace mantles. Mr. BRODIE invites the ladies to a comparison of his prices with those of others before purchasing.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

Great continued sale for twenty-one days, of $45,000 worth of dress goods, shawls, mantillas, embroideries, and general domestics, attracts hundreds of customers daily at our spacious store, No. 94 Bowery. These extensive lots must be cleared at once for the benefit of creditors. No reserve will be made. Ladies, call early. Splendid bargains for little money, at the COMMERCIAL DRY GOODS EMPORIUM, No. 94 Bowery, opposite Hiram Anderson's Carpet Store.

LANE & PORTER WILL OFFER, THIS MORNING, PRINTED MUSLINS, at about half price. 300 pieces Printed Muslins, fast colors, 1s. 100 pieces beautiful Brilliants, only 1s. French Jaconets, 1s. 6d. NO. 72 CANAL-STREET.

PALM-LEAF FANS.

25 cases natural and round handle palm fans. 115 cases open and shut Chinese fans. 10 cases French muslin and paper fans. Just received and for sale by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

100 PS. CHECKED & PLAID INDIA WASHING SILKS

For traveling dresses, 4s. Stripe and Plaid Silks, 5s. and 6s., worth 8s. Flounced Silk Robes—very cheap this morning at LANE & PORTER'S, 72 Canal st.

CLOSING SALES OF DRY GOODS—Removing to No. 703 Broadway. As the time is limited for selling off the immense stock of Dry Goods contained in this store, ladies would study their own interest by calling early, in order to secure the greatest bargains ever offered, as the whole amount must be sold without regard to cost. C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery, opposite 5th-st.

LADIES INDIA-RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES—Keep the hands perfectly soft and white, while engaged in the care of flowers, &c., are impervious to water—hot or cold—and can be used where any other glove would be ruined. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sale at all Rubber stores. Manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 36 John-st., upstairs.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—By TAYLOR & PECK, No. 9 Chambers-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner. E. W. TAYLOR, LEWIS M. PECK.

LINEN FANS! LINEN FANS!—CITY TRADE SUPPLIED.—Over 200 dozen, just opened, including every style of brown and black, plain and perforated, with a full assortment of dress fans and a general variety of French Fancy Goods. For sale low, by FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, Importer, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

GREAT SALE OF LINEN GOODS.—$15,000 worth of damask table linens, shirting and sheeting do., huckaback and other towelings, &c., &c. A good chance for housekeepers to supply themselves at half the usual price, as the stock must be cleared out immediately, previous to removing to No. 703 Broadway.

C. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

LANE & PORTER—Will offer for sale, THIS MORNING, their entire stock of bareges at a great reduction.

Satin stripe and plaid, 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d.
Fancy bareges, 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Robes, $5, $6 and $7. No. 72 Canal-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS—Wishing to clear out their Spring and Summer goods, have greatly reduced the prices of Lawns, Bareges, Challis, Ribbons, &c., and an inspection will satisfy every one of the prices being unusually low. No. 59 Canal-st. and 61 Howard-st.

$2,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—The highest prices given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good left-off Clothing to dispose of can obtain the full value by sending their address to, or calling on, JAMES MORONEY, No. 275½ Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE, OR TRAVELING CLOAKS.—A full assortment will be opened on MONDAY, June 23, by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BULLETIN FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23, OFFERS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS. COUNTRY MERCHANTS FROM THE FAR WEST HAVE FORSAKEN THE LEGITIMATE CHANNEL, AND BUY THEIR GOODS at the BROWN-STONE STORE Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st. THE CHIEF ATTRACTION OF THIS WEEK In a splendid assortment of RICH PLAID and STRIPE SILKS (lustre), 3s. 6d. per yard, Original cost 56 cents. 500 STELLA SHAWLS, new designs, Prices from $3 to $7, Original Cost from $6 to $15. 300 SUPERB MANTILLAS, Paris styles, from $5 to $12, Original Cost from $9 to $23. 600 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, Remnants, FIFTY CENTS PER YARD, Duties paid, cost 63 cents. 7,500 Yards RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, Elegant Designs, AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD, Usually sold at 2s. 6d. per yard. 20,000 Yards PARIS PRINTED CAMBRICS, At One Shilling per Yard, Original Cost, Duties paid, 2s. 6d. per Yard. FOR RURAL COSTUME, 1,000 CANADIAN STRAW, (Gent's) At 2s. 6d., worth $1. 25,000 Yards MUSLIN DE SOU, Traveling Dress, At 2s. 6d., worth 4s. FOR MILLINERS' TRADE, 500 Boxes BONNET TRIMMINGS, From 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard. HOUSEKEEPERS WILL NOTE THE GREAT BARGAINS Offered at this establishment, BOUGHT AT AUCTION at the SACRIFICE OF THE IMPORTERS. 2,500 yards RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY, From 1s. to 5s. per yard, 30 per cent. below the original cost. 500 Sets RICH LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, From $4 to $30. ALSO, A NEW IMPORTATION, 1,000 Pieces GOUQUA MATTING, Colored, From 4-4 to 6-4 wide, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. and 3s. per yard, A Superior Article. For further particulars, visit REMSEN & DINGEE, Brown-stone Store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

7,000 Mantillas will be opened THIS MORNING, at JUST & CO.'S, No. 51 Catharine-st., Four doors from Monroe.

The whole must be sold before the 4th of July, at any sacrifice.

2,000 French Moire Antique Trimming, 12s., 20s., 24s. and $3.

3,000 Richest, newest styles, $3 50, $4, $4 50, and $5.

1,000 richest Moire Antique, including the new shawl-shape, $3 50, $4, $4 50, and $5—great bargains.

The richest Goods manufactured, at prices truly astonishing. As a clearance is much wanted, bargains can be obtained. JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

N. B.—No connection with any other house.

RICH GRENADINE ROBES, Both colored and black. Beautiful styles, and selling Very cheap By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

ELEGANT CHENE SILK ROBES Selling at $20. Former price $37. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

A CALL FOR MONDAY.

The buyers of fine SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS at LOW PRICES, will not fail to take notice that on MONDAY, June 23, the immense and superb stock on hand at CHARLES HEARD & CO'S, No. 301 Grand-st., will be offered at an IMMENSE REDUCTION, extending in some cases to from THIRTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. in order to permit the making of splendid additions and improvements to the establishment. Among the goods offered, will be found splendid assortments of SILKS, JACONETS, BAREGES, CAMBRICS, TISSUES, DE BEGES, DE LAINES, LAWNS, GRENADINES, ARGENTINES, Superb BAREGE ROBES, CHALLIES, GINGHAMS, &c.

ALL OUR RICH SILKS,

That have been sold at 8s. and 9s., will be sold at 7s. per yard, in order to reduce this stock as much as possible. BEAUTIFUL CHINA SILKS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s. YARD-WIDE SILKS, in rich qualities and colors, will be offered at 10s. 6d., for this week only, at the Assignees' sale. No. 703 Broadway.

LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st.,

Having determined to clear out their entire stock of MANTILLAS, will offer for sale, THIS MORNING,
Silk and Lace Mantillas, $4 50 and $5.
Moire Antique, $7 50 to $15.
Chantilly Lace, $10 to $15.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

All our linen department has been still further reduced, in order to effectually clear this stock.

FINE FRONTINGS, 2s. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.

MARSEILLES and TOILET QUILTS at an immense sacrifice, this being the last week of sale.

By order of Assignees. No. 703 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH MUSLINS,

In rich colors, that have been sold at 2s. and 2s. 6d., are now offered at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard. BRILLIANTS, LAWNS, MUSLINS, BREAKFAST DRESSES, &c. At an immense sacrifice, in order to clear this stock effectually. Assignees' sale, No. 703 Broadway.

THE LATEST PARIS STYLE ORGANDIE ROBES. (Received by the *Arabia*.) Will be opened on MONDAY, June 23. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

At half price of importation.

3,000 yards Black and White French Organdies 1s.
2,500 yards Black and White French Lawns very fine 1s 6d.
6,000 yards Black and White Tissues and Bareges 1s 6d.
Also $20,000 worth of every description of desirable Mourning Goods at incredible low prices.
Wholesale Buyers please call.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 351 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FALL OUR RICH BAREGE ROBES,

That were sold at $12, $14 and $16, are now offered at $6, $7 and $8, in order to effectually clear off this stock. By order of Assignees. No. 703 Broadway.

LINENS, WHITE GOODS—Brown Cloths, Damask Napkins, Towels, Sheetings, Diapers, &c., a large assortment, at wholesale and retail, by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 62 and 64 Catharine-st.

FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.—We will open this day one case Sun Umbrellas and will close them out at 20s. each. J. K. SPRATT, No. 329 Broadway, opposite the Theatre.

## MILLINERY.

LADIES—You can buy single STRAW BONNETS, of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

TO MILLINERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS AND FLOWERS at No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Balance of Spring stock selling off at cost. Remember the No. 154. L. P. TIBBALS.

CHEAP PANAMA AND STRAW HATS—At half price; 5 cases of fine Misses' leghorn bloomers, at NATHANIEL BINNS, No. 451 Hudson-st., between Morton and Barrow sts. Ladies' and children's bonnets and hats of every description. Strangers do well to call.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—Just received and now in store at No. 87 Franklin-st., a choice and fresh lot of superb Spring Flowers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, cheap for cash.

LADIES—You can buy single STRAW BONNETS, of the most select and fashionable styles, much below cost, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

## WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, which he is selling at low prices. All goods warranted as represented. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. JAS. H. TYLER, No. 390 Grand, near Norfolk-st.

## LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Why do you pause? Go and procure
A flask of Lyon's Powder. We cannot endure
The bugs crawling o'er us, when bugs can heal
All the insects' woes we now do feel.

DESTROY THE INSECTS—Destroy the rats. Then use LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS AND POWDER. Dépôt No. 424 Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] GRAND [illegible] OF ART.

[illegible]

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT. [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, June [illegible]. Complimentary Benefit to MADAME [illegible].

See Programme.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—[illegible] MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1856. Great success of the new Pantomime of FORGO [illegible] THE WONDER OF [illegible]. Mlle. ROBERT—THE BALLET COMPANY. M. MARZETTI. YOU [illegible]. EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE, Young Hengler, [illegible] The Queen Bee [illegible] THE INTELLIGENT APE. Pongo [illegible]

BURTON'S—SUMMER SEASON—CHAMBERS-ST. [illegible] STAR COMPANY. MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1856, Will be performed Shakespeare's Comedy, in 5 acts, of the MERCHANT OF VENICE. [illegible] To conclude with the laughable farce called BEULAH SPA; OR, the 2 Wives. [illegible] Doors open [illegible] to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. THIS EVENING, June 23, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of the BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP. [illegible] FRENCH SPY. To be followed by the new Pantomime, entitled RAOUL. To conclude with the Drama of THE WIZARD SKIFF.

CHINESE BUILDING, NO. 539 BROADWAY. [illegible] BROCK'S GIGANTIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN WAR From its Commencement to the Termination. The whole concluding with THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL, PRODUCING AN EFFECT OF TERRIFIC GRANDEUR. [illegible] Open EVERY EVENING at 7½, [illegible] Admission 25c.; Children 12½c. N. B.—An AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE [illegible] SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY [illegible] THIS (Monday, June 23,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, [illegible] PATRIOTS; OR, BATTLE OF SARATOGA, [illegible]

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, No. [illegible] Broadway. GREAT ATTRACTION—TABLEAUX [illegible] First week of the great [illegible] ADONIS. [illegible] Performance at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible] THE [illegible] FROM THE CROSS, [illegible] exhibition. There are various other objects of great interest to be seen in this magnificent building.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—Numbering upwards of [illegible] with several recent additions, is the most wonderful exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY.—[illegible] EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible] Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, [illegible] UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH, PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS of different makers, Chickering's, Gilbert's, [illegible] &c., for sale at $60, $75, $100, and $150. Pianos to let and exchanged. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, near White-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. A new variety. We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Pianos.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. LADD & Co.'s [illegible] pianos, together with those of other makers. [illegible] Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, [illegible] JUDSON & HUNGER, No. 529 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with [illegible] wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most important improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, at [illegible] their Broadway prices. [illegible] Factory and Wareroom, No. [illegible] Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible] made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Wareroom [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory [illegible]

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED his Piano-forte Manufactory to No. [illegible] between Houston and Bleecker, where a [illegible] can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

## EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at FORT HAMILTON each way. The substantial steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. ROWLAND, will commence her regular trips for the Season (Sundays included) on and after SATURDAY, June 14, as follows:

Leaving foot of Ames-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 5½ P. M.
Leaving Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 1¾ and 5¾ P. M.
Leaving Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M.

Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

GRAND EXCURSION.—OPENING BANQUET OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The steamers of New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, formerly Sanford's Independent Line, leave daily from Pier No. 16 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving at the Cape about 8 o'clock the next morning. Tickets good and available for the 26th to 28th June inclusive. [illegible] board, or at the office, on Pier No. 16 North River. FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat [illegible] can be chartered for excursions to picnic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 73 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK. GREENE & MARLIN, Proprietors.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The large and splendid steamer WASHINGTON, Capt. GEORGE W. SIMMS, will be chartered, with or without barges. Parties wishing to charter would do well to call before making arrangements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 73 Beach-st. A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1856.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, June 25, the Ordinance [illegible] dogs running LOOSE or at large [illegible] without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced. The sum of FIFTY CENTS will be paid for every dog brought ALIVE TO THE POUND, on the corner of 1st-av. and 31st-st., which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large without being properly muzzled, on presentation of the Certificate of the Pound Keeper to the Chief of Police at his office in the Park. Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, between sunrise and sunset on the day in which they were captured, on payment of expenses. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE INFALLIBLE SELF-SEALING FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CAN.—Our experience during the past year in manufacturing Self-Sealing Fruit Cans, and the universal satisfaction and confidence of [illegible] who have purchased, and tested them, [illegible] makers, have given ours the decided preference over all others. The subscribers offer to the public the best Self-Sealing Can ever invented, [illegible] &c. The sealing is invariably perfect. All others require solder and cement. [illegible] before it leaves our manufactory. [illegible] TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Plumbing, [illegible] No. 60 Beekman-st., New-York.

**[illegible] Baltimore Lager [illegible]**

*From the Baltimore [illegible], June 21.*

[illegible] Saturday afternoon a [illegible] took place [illegible] the vicinity of [illegible], a short distance from the western suburbs of the city, during which firearms and [illegible] were freely used, resulting, it is feared, in the death of a young man, who, it is generally believed, was entirely disconnected with the affair. Notwithstanding a number of arrests were made, and the parties held for the action of the [illegible], it will be difficult to present a [illegible] in consequence of a want of [illegible]. It appears, however, that at the hour above named a party of seven persons went to Mr. [illegible] establishment, and after frequent [illegible] a quarrel ensued with the barkeeper, named WM. KAISER, and but a few minutes elapsed ere the party had left the house and were [illegible] the road in fierce combat with KAISER, who had succeeded in rallying to his side a party of about thirty of his friends. Some of these were armed with guns, pistols, knives and clubs, as were their opponents, and they were used in a manner which evidenced a total disregard of life, resulting in the exchange of blows which maimed and [illegible] the parties receiving them.

During the disgraceful affair a young man, aged about 25 years, and familiarly known to drovers in the vicinity of Mr. WILHELM's establishment as "Virginia Bob," left Mr. WILHELM's premises and [illegible] the road towards the parties, intending, as he said, to have something to do with the party. He had been drinking very freely, and was exceedingly intoxicated, his friends at first gathered around and forced him away, but shortly afterwards he succeeded in going up, and moved towards KAISER's friends. Supposing him to be one of their opponents they commenced throwing stones at him, at which [illegible] which he would jump in the road and [illegible]. He was, however, soon struck a violent blow with a paving stone, which knocked him [illegible]. As for the party who quarreled with KAISER, they were all more or less bruised and beaten. One of them, named NATHANIEL McCAMMAN, was struck with heavy clubs repeatedly, and is now lying very low at his home in Duberry-alley, where he is receiving the professional assistance of DRS. DUNBAR and CROSBIE. As for "Virginia Bob," he was carefully placed in a wagon, and under the direction of Policeman THOMAS BROWN conveyed to the Western station, where he now lies, with but slight hopes of his recovery. The fact is, that Dr. BEAN, who has perseveringly attended him ever since he was brought in, [illegible] that he cannot survive much longer. His injuries consist of a heavy blow received upon the right side of the head, attended with paralysis of the left side, three teeth knocked down the throat, one eye dreadfully bruised, and the entire body severely bruised, whilst the constant vomiting of blood indicates injury of an internal character. At a late hour last night he was quite insensible.

As soon as information of the affair reached the [illegible] the police of the western station went in search of the accused parties, and about 3 o'clock yesterday officers LEE, MILLER and BROWN, assisted by night policemen JOHN [illegible] and SAMUEL [illegible], succeeded in the arrest of WM. KAISER, THEODORE [illegible], (said to be the son of the proprietor,) CHARLES [illegible], ADAM HUMMELL, JACOB HELLER, JOHN MERHART and JOHN PEARSON. These were taken to the western station, and yesterday morning underwent a further examination before Justice BIXLER, which resulted in the discharge of MERHART and PEARSON, and the release of HELLER in the sum of $500 security to answer. [illegible], HUMMELL and KAISER were held in the sum of $2,000 each. The barkeeper was conveyed to jail in default of $2,000, and upon application made yesterday to release him, the Justice refused to receive any bail. McCAMMAN's injuries consist of seven bruises upon the head and upper portion of the body, his lip cut open, the end of one of the fingers of the right hand cut off, and the other fingers gashed severely.

Since the above was written, officers LEE, BIXLER, and JAMES arrested DANIEL KAMMERMEGGAR and [illegible] KAISER, charged with being two of the parties who committed the assault upon McCAMMAN. They were taken to his house and recognized by him as having assaulted him. Justice BIXLER committed them to jail in default of bail each in the sum of $1,000. [illegible] appeared as the counsel for the accused.

**More Questions about the Chinese Batatas.**

Our correspondent's note in Friday's DAILY TIMES has called forth several other inquiries and some answers. Here is one, as a sample:

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, June 21, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

"A New-Jersey Farmer" wants to know the present condition of the Chinese Yam. I should like to second the inquiry. I planted one dozen more than a month ago, and have heard nothing of them since. I suppose that, being natives of China, they have started for home, as they have not made their appearance on this side of our planet.

Yours, &c. J. G. I.

**POLICE INTELLIGENCE.**

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

An unusually large number of arrests were made on Saturday, and consequently more business than usual was done yesterday at the Police Courts. Nearly all the cases, however, were of a trivial character.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN—A NOVEL WAY TO CATCH A PICKPOCKET.

Thomas Ryan and William Brown, boys, each about 16 years of age were yesterday brought before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with picking the pocket of Philip Farley, a policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, while he was lying on the sidewalk in Grand street on Saturday night. The articles stolen from Mr. Farley's pocket were a policeman's star and one cent. The prisoners after ransacking the officer's pockets attempted to escape, but greatly to their astonishment the apparently intoxicated man suddenly aroused, and seizing both by the collars, took them to the Station-house. The astonishment shown by the prisoners when taken to the station-house was most amusing. They thought they had a drunken greeny, but found that they had been taken in by a Policeman, who, in citizen's dress, laid himself on the sidewalk as a trap for sneaking pickpockets.

One of the accused assured the Magistrate that his intentions were entirely honorable; that seeing the prosecutor lying on the sidewalk, he took him up and removed him to a cleaner place.

Notwithstanding this plea both prisoners were committed to answer in default of $300 bail each.

POCKET PICKING IN CHURCH.

John Williams, alias William Hatfield, was arrested yesterday, in St. Bridget's Church, Avenue B, where he was detected picking the pocket of Ellen Black of $5. The prosecutrix testified, that while in Church she felt a hand in her pocket, and, turning suddenly round, seized the prisoner, who had been crowding against her. She then immediately missed her pocketbook and money on his person. A policeman, who was called, then took him in custody.

He was committed for trial by Justice WOOD.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Lyons, a boy only 17 years of age, was arrested, charged with picking the pockets of Mrs. Levi Rachell, of No. 18 Mott-street, and stealing from her a gold watch and other articles of jewelry, amounting in value to $115. The stolen property was found on the person of the accused, who was yesterday committed for trial by Justice OSBORNE.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.

Officer Keefe, of the Chief's Office, arrested on Saturday a man named James Slater, who stands charged with having stolen and sold a valuable horse from a gentleman living in Ulster County, in this State. The accused was committed preparatory to being sent back to Ulster County for trial.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

A woman named Catharine Foley was arrested in Washington Market on Saturday, for picking the pocket of Mrs. Sarah Wilkinson, of Newark, N. J., of a portmonnaie containing $12. Kate was caught in the act by Officer Johnston, who found the stolen money in her possession. She was brought before Justice OSBORNE, who committed her for trial.

CAPTURE OF RIVER THIEVES.

Two young men, named Patrick Kearney and William Hare, were arrested on Saturday by Officer Barry, of the First Ward, for stealing a sail valued at $15, from on board the brig Alcona, of Providence, R. I. The arrested parties tried hard to escape, but the officer was too much for them. They were both committed for trial by Justice OSBORNE. A boat painted green and about 17 feet long, found with the arrested parties, is detained for an owner.

**Miscellaneous.**

DEATH FROM HARD WORK AND EXHAUSTION.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner PERRY, at No. [illegible] Second-street upon the body of John [illegible], a German, aged 28 years, who on Saturday sank down at his work, (he was tiring wheels) and died from exhaustion from over-work and the heat of the weather. Deceased was in the employ of Alderman Fulmer, and was on Saturday cautioned against laboring so hard in such weather. He paid no heed to the caution and suffered in consequence a sudden death.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 24 Greenwich-street, upon the body of Wilhelmina Rapf, who died from sun-stroke. Deceased was employed as a servant. She was 19 years of age, and arrived from Germany on the 17th inst.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Maria Ferris, a German woman, was killed on Saturday by falling from the third-story of house No. 17 Forsyth-street, while asleep in a window. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner CONNERY.

[illegible] OF LIFE.

A girl of the town named Sarah Hughes, residing at No. 267 [illegible]-street, drank on Saturday, a quantity of oxalic acid, for the purpose of self-destruction. Dr. Woodward, after some three hours' labor, succeeded in saving the girl's life.

A mad dog was killed on Saturday by a policeman, at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-street.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 1787, [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before [illegible].

[illegible]

*David S. Duncomb vs. F. T. Burton, impleaded with the Jerome Company.*—A motion was made for a receiver in five suits entitled as above, in which the sum of [illegible] is claimed in the aggregate. The former receiver, J. [illegible], was appointed.

Nothing new was elicited on the examination of Mr. BURTON. The questions were very general, referring to the general assignment, any previous disclosures, &c. D. F. Hall, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE TRANSIT COMPANY IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.

*Hamilton vs. The Accessory Transit Company.*—A motion was made by D. D. Field for the appointment of a receiver to collect the assets and wind up the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company. Argument thereon is set down for Saturday next. Horace F. Clarke appeared for the defendants. The validity of General Walker's decree as to the Company will be put in issue in this case.

THE MARINE COURT—WHO IS RIGHT?

*The People ex rel. The Mayor, &c. vs. The Judges of the Common Pleas, &c.*—In a suit between Edward J. Davies and the City, both parties appealed from the decision of a single Justice of the Marine Court, the former to the General Term of the Common Pleas, the latter to that of the Marine Court.

In conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court, a writ of prohibition was granted at the instance of the City, forbidding the Court of Common Pleas from entertaining the appeal.

*Obadiah A. Platt et al. vs. The American Transportation Company.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiffs to abide the event.

*In the matter of the Houston-street Presbyterian Church, (Third Free Church,) New-York City.*—Order denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present all the Judges.

*Jesse Hoyt vs. Henry Sheldon.*—Motion denied.

*Wm. C. Lemon vs. Ferdinand Schmetzpaher.*—New trial ordered.

*John Trimble vs. Geo. G. Andrews et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

*Alex. Allen et al. vs. John S. Williams et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

*Thos. B. Gunning vs. Catharine R. Livingston.*—Report set aside.

*Louisa Gibbs vs. Aaron S. Gibbs.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

*John S. Lawrence vs. Francis C. Lebring.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

*Thos. L. Brayniard vs. Ely Hoppock.*—To be reargued in writing in eight days, upon the question whether the money actually received with polices can be recovered.

*Sylvanus B. Stilwell vs. John R. Staples.*—Motion for reargument denied.

*John Webster vs. Byron K. Stevens.*—Judgment for defendant.

*Jos. H. Howard vs. Theo. Martine et al.*—Judgment at Special Term affirmed with costs of appeal.

*Geo. Wood et al. vs. John Orser, Sheriff.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Verdict to be corrected by a reference, unless parties agree on amount.

*State Bank of New-Brunswick vs. Samuel Mettler et al.*—Judgment on report of referee set aside. New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

*Thos. Martin vs. Jas. P. McEvilly et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Louis Switzer vs. St. Marks Fire Ins. Co.*—Judgment for defendants.

*James P. Tuyney vs. Matthias Corstens.*—Judgment on report of referee affirmed.

*John T. Goodwin vs. Bank of Commonwealth.*—Order of Special Term denying a new trial affirmed with costs. Judgment for plaintiff.

*Nathaniel McCready et al. vs. Job Wright et al.*—Order denying new trial affirmed with costs. Judgment for plaintiff.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets**—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, June 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are held at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.; but they continue scarce and quiet. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 60 bbls. Pearls and 316 bbls. Pots—together, 376 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in pretty good demand at steady rates.

COTTON—Appears inactive and unsettled in price. Holders are reluctant to make the concessions claimed by purchasers. This circumstance effectually impedes business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is tolerably active and firm. The home inquiry is moderate, but a livelier demand exists for export. Prices opened languidly, but closed with considerable regularity, though buyers had any existing advantage. The receipts are large, and receivers are free sellers, but not at lower rates. The transactions since our last reach about 15,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine No. 2 | $4 25@$5 00 |
| Ordinary State | 5 00@ 5 20 |
| Straight State | 5 20@ 5 40 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 5 40@ 6 00 |
| Inferior to good Michigan | 4 60@ 5 20 |
| Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake | 5 40@ 5 85 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 5 40@ 5 85 |
| Fancy Michigan | 5 15@ 5 25 |
| Fancy Ohio | 5 90@ 6 10 |
| Extra Michigan | 5 20@ 7 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 5 60@ 7 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 90@ 8 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 20@ 6 45 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 30@ 8 50 |
| Extra Missouri | 6 50@10 00 |

Canadian is unchanged, the sales since our last having amounted to only about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 50@$8 ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied. The sales, since our last, comprise about 900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 10@$6 75, and $10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and languid at $3@$4 50 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $2 90@$3 25 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 [illegible]@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is still dull and heavy, as previously represented.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is not abundant, and this being the only description that is much inquired for, it rules pretty firm, while common and inferior lots are depressed and cheaper, being in very slack demand. The sales since our last reach about 75,000 bushels, including good ordinary Canadian white, at $1 60; prime Canadian red (Spring, from China seed,) at $1 60; ordinary Western white, $1 56; very ordinary to good do. red at $1 22@$1 47; Genesee red, $1 48; ordinary to very good Southern red, at $1 37½@$1 65; and fair do. white, at $1 70 ℔ bush. The small lot of new Georgia white, purchased a few days since by HECKER & BROTHER, of the Croton Mills, has been converted into Flour and is being offered at $10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye is active and buoyant. The sales since Wednesday last reach about 44,000 bushels, closing at 82c.@84c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are steady at 36c.@37c. for Ohio and Lake; 34c.@36c. for State; 32c.@34c. for Jersey; and 30c.@32c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is unsettled and depressed. Desirable lots continue rather scarce, and are most needed. The sales since our last have amounted to 59,000 bushels, at 42c.@48c. for unsound, heated and damp; 50c.@54c. for sound mixed Southern; 56c.@58c. for Southern yellow; 56c.@58c. for round yellow; 57c.@65c. for common to choice Southern white; 57c.@65c. for round white; and 50c.@54c. for sound Western mixed, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 55c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains quiet at former prices.

HIDES—Mr. Hall informs us that "the firmness noticed in the last report has continued during the week, with a decided improvement in the demand, and sales which have been very large have reduced the stock to less than 100,000. Transactions have been principally in common hides, of which the market is now quite bare. In Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande there has been but little doing, owing chiefly to the firmness with which importers hold their receipts. The high cost of hides at River Platte (which by the latest advices was 22c. delivered on board, or nearly 27c. here) gives the Importers great confidence in holding their hides in anticipation of more remunerative prices in the fall. Most of the dealers are convinced that hides have reached their lowest price, which was the principal cause of the heavy demand during the week. Salted hides are in good demand and prices firmer."

HOPS—About 20 bales were sold, in lots to-day, at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is salable and steady at $31@$32, usual credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds unchanged.

LATHS—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LEAD—Remains rather quiet and languid, at previous prices.

LEATHER—Mr. Hall quotes the market for domestic tanned sole brisker and firmer. We annex a summary of the week's business:

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts of Sole this week, sides | 66,600 | 7,600 |
| Sales | 60,000 | 7,800 |
| Stock on hand | 23,100 | 7,100 |

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales readily at our quotations: New-Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico 44c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, 37c.@42c.; and clayed Cuba, 35c.@38c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine appear about the same; Spirits Turpentine attracts increased attention, and is worth from 37c.@38c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have not varied essentially.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better, sales having been reported, since our last, of about 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $19@$19 25 for Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for prime Mess; and $16 37½@$16 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. 3,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in July and August, were likewise reported as having been sold, but particulars did not transpire. Cut Meats are in very moderate supply, and fair request at 9¼c.@10½c. for Hams; 7¾c. for Shoulders; and 8¾c. for Rough Sides, ℔ lb. Bacon is still in very light supply and demand, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Lard scarce, needed, and rising; sales since our last reach about 1,100 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady; the sales since our last consist of 800 bbls. at $7 25@$8 for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $8 75@$12 for repacked do., and $12 50@$13 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 16c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State; 21c.@23c. for Prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 400 tcs. at $3 37½@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are brisk and firm, with sales, since our last, of about 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 7¼c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime were obtained, at 10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 28½c.@29c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued rather quiet, at old figures. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. asked, ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Two ships, from Rio to London, Deals, at 65s; a bark, from St. Stephen to Newry, Ire., on private terms; a ship, 1,600 tons, from City Point to Havre, Tobacco, 35s; a bark, (1,600 bbls. Resin,) 86c.; one to Glasgow, Wheat, 8d., Flour, 2s. 6d.; a ship and a bark, from Newcastle, E., and a ship from Shields to New-York, Coal, $5; a schr., 120 tons, to St. John, P. R., with privilege of one other port, $1,200; a bark, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a schr., 145 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,200; a Br. brig to Newfoundland, $5 50—and back from Sidney, C. B., $6 50; a brig, 247 tons, to north side Cuba and back, two voyages, (with privilege of a third,) $1,650; and a ship, 900 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

**Chicago Grain Trade**—JUNE 11.

The Grain Market continues unprecedentedly dull and heavy. In WHEAT, as fully anticipated in our last report, there has been a still further and serious decline. Last week closed with sellers offering freely at $1 10 for Spring on board, and with limited sales in small parcels at $1 [illegible] in store. On Wednesday buyers receded to $1 in store, sellers coming down slow, and but little if anything doing. Thursday, market still heavier, and on Friday, prices fell to 9[illegible]c. in store, to which sellers yielded, and even overstocked the market, and for parcels in the street numerous sales were made at 90c.@95c. Nothing whatever doing for shipment, and Winter lower and unsettled. Saturday some little doing at 90c.@95c. for common Spring delivered, and at 95c.@98c. for choicest samples for milling, and moderate sales of Winter at $1 10@$1 12½ for Red, and $1 25 for White. Monday, sale of 1,500 bushels Spring afloat at 90c. Red Winter in lots to mill at $1 05, and 500 bushels White in store at $1 20. To-day scarcely anything doing. Sellers offer freely at 90c. for Spring in store, but no sales are reported. The decline for the week is from 12c.@20c., closing dull and inactive, with increasing receipts, decreasing shipments, and an ugly look generally.

In CORN we have to note, as before, considerable doing, though less than last week, but at still declining rates. Last week closed at 30c. ℔ 60 lbs. in store, and a sale of 10,000 bushels Corn at 31c. ℔ 56 lbs. on board. As before remarked, the Corn market was greatly depressed by buyers to fill contracts at previous higher figures, or for future delivery at higher figures than present prices, depending upon views of parties. For immediate delivery there is scarcely anything doing for speculation, and with dull Eastern demand and deep lake freights, very little Corn at present is actually wanted. The market already moved forward has met with much delay in reaching a continually falling market, and some of it is reported in bad order. Consequent losses and failure to realize have cramped operators to a considerable extent, and compelled more or less sacrifices for money to hold or place in market. Meantime the never-to-be-dismayed firmness in the country, which was to bring all the world to its own terms, is fast giving way under the invincible laws of trade, which always sooner or later assert their supremacy, and the result which now bids fair to be realized is, that prices when the ice is once broken will go as much below as they have previously been above the fair paying figures. Stocks in country stores having failed to touch the highest top, will as usual sell at the lowest bottom. Within the last week we are advised of an offer to sell 40,000 bushels of Corn in the car near Urbana and within three-and-a-half miles of the railroad, at 5 cents ℔ bushel. Of course our market is not at present either very firm or very active. Receipts have increased and shipments have fallen off.

We quote nominal at 30c. ℔ 56 lbs., on board. The week closes extremely dull and heavy, with very little disposition to operate, and buyers limited to one or two "shorts," who having sold largely last week at higher prices, are now advantageously providing for their contracts. Were it not that the market, as remarked last week, is thus sustained, prices would be very apt to find a still lower level.

In OATS there is very little doing. The market is still lower, with a limited demand for city trade, at 25c.@26c. in bags, delivered. Nothing doing for export. RYE and BARLEY quiet.

FREIGHTS—Lower Lake rates on Grain are about the same as last noted, and indeed no change can now be expected unless for the better, as the figures touched bottom some time since, and it is quite a matter of indifference to vessels whether to load at present prices or lay up. The most saving course would probably be the latter. Corn is taken to Buffalo at 3c., and to Oswego at 7c. Other freights in proportion.

**State Agricultural Exhibitions, 1856.**

| Name. | Where held. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Tennessee | Nashville | June 4—5 |
| Vermont | Burlington | Sept. 9—12 |
| New-Jersey | Newark | Sept. 10—12 |
| Canada East | Three Rivers | Sept. 16—18 |
| Virginia | Wheeling Isl'd | Sept. 17—19 |
| Ohio | Cleveland | Sept. 23—26 |
| Canada West | Kingston | Sept. 23—26 |
| Am. Pomological Society | Rochester | Sept. 24— |
| Illinois | Alton | Sept. 30, Oct. 3 |
| Michigan | Detroit | Sept. 30, Oct. 3 |
| New-York | Watertown | Sept. 30, Oct. 3 |
| Pennsylvania | Pittsburg | Sept. 30, Oct. 3 |
| California | San Jose | Oct. 7—10 |
| Connecticut | New-Haven | Oct. 7—10 |
| United States | Philadelphia | Oct. 7—10 |
| Wisconsin | Milwaukee | Oct. 8—10 |
| Iowa | Muscatine | Oct. 8—10 |
| New-Hampshire | | Oct. 8—10 |
| North Carolina | Raleigh | Oct. 14—17 |
| Georgia | Atlanta | Oct. 20—28 |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | Oct. 20—28 |
| Maine | | Oct. 28—31 |
| Alabama | Montgomery | Nov. 11—14 |
| South Carolina | Columbia | Nov. 11—14 |

## DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1856, payable to the shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the 1st day of July next, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, June 21, 1856.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 21.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st. New-York, May 12, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. Interest on the Construction stock of this Company, for six months, to July 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st. The transfer books of the Construction stock will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will open July 10.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
June 21, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 2½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Real Estate Bonds of the LACROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office No. 8 Wall-st. on and after 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

MECHANICS' BANK, June 18, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, on and after the 1st day of July, proximo. The Transfer Book is closed till that date. By order of the Board.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, May 28, 1856.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 287 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

## INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC—WILLIAM RAABE, Professor of Music on the Piano, and organist of St. James' Church, favorably known for years as an excellent teacher of the Piano and Singing, begs leave to announce to the public that he is prepared to receive a few more pupils. References of the highest respectability can be given. Applications for particulars will be received either at No. 701 Broadway, (Breusing's Music Depôt,) or at his residence, No. 53 Barrow-st., West side from Bleecker.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify students for general or special business in the shortest possible time, and in the most satisfactory manner. Gentlemen entering THIS DAY, may secure private instruction without extra charge. Regular terms $30.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes $3 twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 115 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, white and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.
Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.
For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES—HASKINS' Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness, simplicity and perfect security against mosquitoes without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead and the net is so arranged that it fits closely to the bed by a rubber band and will contract and expand as necessity requires. For sale by
J. V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

## FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Commanding an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is thirty newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, carriage house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forests, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to E. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 30 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 50 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated, 1 mile north of Claverack village and Hudson River Institute, and 4 miles from the city of Hudson, containing 37 acres of good quality land, well supplied with water and fruit trees; buildings almost new. Price $4,500. Terms of payment accommodating. Possession given 1st of April next. Address the subscriber, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.
JOHN McKINSTRY.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 15 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 12 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the depôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to
A. STUDWELL, No. 334 Pearl-st.

HEALTH, COMFORT AND ECONOMY.—Two desirable half-acre Villa Sites, on opposite corners of Sanford-avenue and Union-place, Flushing, and three others, contiguous, are offered for sale under temporary restrictions, to the erection of genteel private residences. A sub-stratum of sand, affording complete drainage, admits of all the modern water conveniences, and gas pipes extend to the property. Fever and ague unknown in this locality. A lot on lane in rear reserved for a club stable. So favorable an opportunity for parties desiring to build near each other is seldom presented, and the property needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Four minutes from the depôt, and communication with the City in 50 minutes. Terms liberal. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 262 West-st., or No. 65 East 20th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 104 East 20th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 3¼ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 18 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—About 70 acres will be sold together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. Situated immediately on Little Neck Bay, 1½ hours by steamboat from New-York City. Soil good. Location very healthy and commands fine views of the Bay and Sound. The farm contains several beautiful building sites, and is about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to SAM. T. SKIDMORE, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Chatsworth depôt and two miles from Mamaroneck depôt. The Second-avenue and New Rochelle Railroad will pass through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at R. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 60 Bowery.

FARMS TO BE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY—At Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N. Y.—Time to them, 3 hours; fare, 2s. Forty acres, house and out-buildings, $1,650; one 25 acres, $1,250; 20 others very cheap; terms, part cash. Fifty at other places; 50, 100 or 4,000 acres extra good land, at $2 25 to $25 50 per acre; 3½ to 6 hours' ride from New-York. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 78 miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT—And difference paid in cash—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement house, with four lots of ground, fruit trees, &c., situated in Adams-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, within three minutes' walk of the Myrtle-av. cars, or the South 4th-st. stages. Inquire of Mrs. MARSTON, No. 25 Tompkins-st., New-York, or of WM. W. MARSTON, corner of Bushwick and Myrtle avs., plank road, Brooklyn, Eastern District.

FOR SALE—At New-Hamburg, at the Hudson, two beautiful sites and 80 acres of land, fully prepared for building, with splendid views; 5 minutes walk from the depôt, in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Barclay, Wetmore, Hemingway, &c.; churches in the neighborhood; classical school only two miles from the premises. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful building site in Pacific-st., near Clove road, of 6 or more lots. Large full-grown shade and fruit trees now on the ground. Will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

CHEAP FARM.—200 acres, 28 miles from New-York, near depôt. Buildings large and numerous, 120 acres under cultivation; balance heavy timber, worth $3,500, fruit of all kinds, stream of water, beautiful location. Price, $8,000. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Buildings.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.
The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.
These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.
To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.
Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.
For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.
THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
ROSS COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

SLOOP YACHT GULNARE FOR SALE—About 12 tons, copper fastened, two years old in July; has cabin with two berths, three lockers, cushions for berths and cockpit, forward berth and cushion for man; has anchor and cable, sweeps, topsail and yawl, and is in most complete order, having been fitted up for owner's private use. Can be seen at any time in the basin of the new dock at Brighton, or off the Battery on MONDAY, June 23. For further particulars, apply to ED. SCHENCK & CO., No. 33 Nassau st.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE.—A large store, and dwelling attached, the best location for business in the town, with one acre of land, fronting 415 feet on main road, 15 miles from N. Y., near three Railroad stations and landing, with or without stock; fruit of variety, in bearing; two barns, hay and coal scales, which pay for weighing hay $75 yearly; schools and churches within 300 yards; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. E. BIRD, No. 216 Front-st.

TWO LOTS ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Northwest corner 38th-st. and 4th-av. Will exchange for a farm of 100 acres, situated near some depôt on Harlem, New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad. Apply to A. FLOCK, Fourth-av. Market, between 19th and 20th sts., from 7 to 12 A. M., or to Manhattan Land Office, No. 454 4th-av.

SLOOP FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Sloop which will carry 100 tons, all in good running order, fit for a Market boat or to run East or on the river, will be sold cheap on account of the owner going away in June.
R. BENNET, Sailmaker, No. 334 West-st.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 443 4th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, two houses and lots on Fulton-av., between Washington and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Lots 25x100 each. Houses 3-story, marble finished, garden cellar and all the modern improvements, beautifully located. Cars pass the door every few minutes. For particulars, inquire of FOSTER & DOCKER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or E. F. CRANE, 60 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, State of New-York. Communication with New-York City every hour in the day, by the Hudson River Railroad, or Steamboat. The house is new and the land good. Price $1,0[illegible], which is less than the house cost. Apply at No. 166 Murray-st. J. L. HASBROUCK.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE—With 20 Acres of Land for sale—19 miles from the City; access unlimited; the situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery; house modern in style; has two fronts, verandah, piazzas, &c., and is in the most complete order; it contains a drawing-room, 20x36, library, dining-room, seven sleeping rooms, a kitchen above ground, good cellar, &c.; the garden is ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubs, neat graveled walks, grape arbors, &c., and fruit trees in abundance; the land is thoroughly drained and in the highest state of cultivation; out-buildings extensive and in good order. Price, including crops, $[illegible]. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st., or CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER PARK, L. I.—55 acres; 38 under a high state of cultivation, 12 wood, 5 meadow, large apple and peach orchard; grapes and garden fruits; an excellent 2-story frame house in good repair, 8 rooms, kitchen attached, barn, cribs, granary, wood and wagon houses, 38 miles from N. Y. and 2 from depôt; for $3,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A PRETTY HOME FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—For $300 down, and $1,500 on bond and mortgage for 7 years. It is a new, elegant brick house, 7 rooms, iron balcony, genteel neighborhood. Stages pass the door. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg. None but genteel persons need apply.

$3.700.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Boston Turnpike, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from Mount Vernon Depôt; a new and roomy house, containing 14 rooms and cellar, a stable and carriage house, and three-quarters of an acre of land. Possession immediately. Apply to M. K. COUZENS & CO., No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 30th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

## TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—That elegant mansion at South Oyster Bay, all in complete order. It will accommodate a large family. The garden is planted and ice-house filled. It commands a fine view of the bay and ocean, with every facility for fishing, sailing and bathing. It is easy of access to the City, and will be let low for the season, or until next Spring. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 79 East 16th-st., with modern improvements; lot 115 feet deep, in the immediate vicinity, and west of Stuyvesant-square; possession given on the 1st of July; rent moderate.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 191 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET, IN WILLIAMSBURG—A beautiful seat, situated in a lovely garden of the choicest fruits and flowers. The house is a beautiful cupola cottage, with wings attached, surrounded with flowers. Stages pass the door. Rent very low. Inquire at No. 466 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

ROOMS TO LET.—To a small, respectable family, the upper part, with rear basement, of a two-story house, No. 119 Varick-st., near Broome-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—RARE OPPORTUNITY—A new and convenient cottage, 14 miles from the City, near Riverdale, on the Hudson River Railroad; contains 14 rooms, with garden and stable attached, &c. Rent $400. Address JAMES B. BETTNER, Yonkers.

COTTAGE TO LET.—The two-story cottage built house, No. 24 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 20 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.
DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

LOFTS TO LET—At No. 96 Crosby-st., in the rear of Broadway, one door below Prince, 3 lofts, each 25x80, for manufacturing purposes or drill rooms, well lighted and adapted for any similar purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal.

SEVERAL LOTS OF GROUND TO LEASE—For one or more years, suitable for coal, wood, stone, or lumber yards. Location on 13th and 14th sts., between Avenues C and D. For particulars inquire at the Coal yard office of THOS. O'NEILL.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of No. 104 Centre-st., with or without power; the room is 24x80 feet, well finished and lighted. Apply upon the premises.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., 1,000 horse power and 150,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior cooper worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 420 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, N. Y.
Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also, house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,
No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 350 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE ST.—The only story where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $35 and $50, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building of the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, [illegible], at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

[illegible]

100 shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company.
100 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company.
60 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.
20 shares Union Ferry Company.
20 shares St. Mark's Insurance Company.
10 shares Atlantic Bank.
100 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
140 shares Enterprise Insurance [illegible].

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The interest accrued on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 26.

A. H. N. holds his regular semi-weekly Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, special sales of the same on any other days when required.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on Trust, and Securities bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 60 Pine-st., corner William.—TUESDAY, June 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $150,000 Convertible 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company. This is the balance of an issue of $650,000—all the rest of which have been sold in Europe. The payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, and is secured by a first lien upon the Road and upon 1,600 acres of valuable coal lands near St. Louis. The Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company is completed and furnished with ample equipment, and owes no floating debt whatever. It extends from Alton, passing by St. Louis 20 miles, to Illinoistown, and is now worked in connection with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company. It is doing an excellent and profitable business in transportation and passenger traffic, and is also deriving sufficient income from its coal field to enable it to pay handsome dividends to the stockholders. It has a paid-up capital of about $600,000—and, in addition, there has been expended upon it the proceeds of this issue of First Mortgage Bonds (none of which have been sold below par) $650,000, and the proceeds of an issue of Second Mortgage Bonds—$500,000. Besides its road equipment and real estate, the Company own a valuable ferry privilege at St. Louis. These Bonds are due in 1875; they are convertible into the stock of the Company until 1860, and bear coupons payable 1st March and 1st September, in New-York. No better secured or more desirable Bonds have been offered to the public for investment.

$54,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

$1,000 Second Mortgage Bonds of Erie Railroad Company.

50 shares Atlantic Bank Stock, $100 each.
45 shares Merchants' Insurance Company, $50.
1 share Rutgers Female Institute, $15.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 University-place, corner 9th-st.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. All made to order, by Baudoine & Ellison. Consisting in part of—
PARLOR FURNITURE—Superb French plate pier glasses, elegant suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel; elegant crimson satin and lace window curtains to match; suite carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered with blue and white brocade; window curtains to match; Wilton velvet carpets; superb carved rosewood centre-tables; carved rosewood pianoforte, made by Stodart; rosewood quartette tables; elegant Chinese vases; mantel and etagere ornaments of bronze, China, ormolu and parian; a superb music box; plays 36 tunes, with flutes, bells, drums and triangles.
Also—A small and choice collection of original ancient and modern oil-paintings, fine line engravings.
DINING-ROOM—Carved oak extension, rich oak sideboard and buffet arm chairs, in [illegible], extension dining-table, extra wide and long; China dinner and tea sets; cut-glass ware, champagne goblets, wines, decanters, cutlery, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE—Carved mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and wash stands, elegant carved mahogany armoire à glace, black walnut cottage bedsteads and bureaus, China gilt toilet sets, heavy curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, bedding; carved mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs in rep and hair cloth, bookcases, &c.
Also, a large and complete assortment of kitchen furniture in good order.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TUESDAY MORNING, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in the four-story residence No. 229 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., embracing a large and desirable assortment of first-class articles, such as solid rosewood parlor suites covered in satin; pier and centre tables, rosewood etageres, work-tables, [illegible], large rosewood secretary, reception and easy chairs covered in satin and moquet; large pier and oval French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, lace window curtains, China vases, clocks, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; velvet and Brussels carpets, solid oak extension table, cut-glass ware, China tea and dinner sets, solid silver ware, sofas, cushioned chairs, lounges, sofa bed, together with all the furniture in the bed-rooms, which contains full and complete sets, both in rosewood and mahogany; pure hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Sale positive.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF AN EXECUTION.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their store, No. 22 Broadway, one pair dapple gray ponies, 9½ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind, good travelers; can be driven by a lady. Also, one set of fancy double harness, made to order for ponies. Also, one fancy light wagon, new. The above will be sold without fail on that day, and are a desirable team for a gentleman's family. By order.
WM. THOMPSON, Constable Marine Court.
They are valued for $850.

CHARLES R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 27—At East New-York, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 150 reserved building lots, situated on Atlantic, Fulton, Vanaicien, and Cave. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours, by railroad and six-cent omnibus lines. Apply, for full particulars, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at 79 Nassau-st., Furniture in large variety, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors, 50,000 cigars, second-hand and new carpeting, ornaments, curled hair and spring mattresses, to which the attention of the public is most earnestly invited. Also, superior refrigerators, 6 sizes.

J. F. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—At auction, TUESDAY, June 24, at 10 o'clock, No. 283 Pearl-st., large assortment of all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, glass ware, China, cutlery, Brittannia silver-plated ware, &c. Goods packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

CATTLE SALE AT MOUNT FORDHAM—12 miles from the City Hall, New-York, by Harlem Railroad.—It should be borne in mind by those interested that L. G. MORRIS' great sale of improved breeds of domestic animals takes place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th and 25th days of June. Catalogues may be had of JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 32 Maiden-lane, giving a full description of each lot to be sold. There is also a time table on the cover of the catalogue, as to getting to and from Mount Fordham. Sale positive, rain or shine, and to commence at 1½ o'clock P. M., on the first day.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New York, I shall sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the public Pound, 36th-st., near 3d-av., 4 shoats, 1 black sheep, three lambs.
JAMES M. ODELL, Pound-Master.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, $1 16 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as $9 of Rape-seed oil, $13 of Whale, $20 47 of Sperm Oil, or $29 of Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and sylvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the engine binnacle and hand lamps; also, in signal and bow sprit lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ship captains, ship supply men and others, is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of
AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co.,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.
ALSO,
COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

PAINT 12—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 80 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

U. S. PASSPORTS—For persons going abroad, procured by JOHN W. ROFF, at the office of C. Holt, No. 19 Wall-st., Notary Public.

## MEDICAL.

[illegible]

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

[illegible] For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA. Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 167 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England [illegible]

[illegible]

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.—[illegible] Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 16th-st.

DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION.—[illegible] Sold wholesale by the proprietor, A. H. FIELD, Providence, R. I., at his depot, No. 640 Pearl-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; BARNES & PARK; and E. HOYT & CO. Retailed by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; MORRELL, corner 1st-av. and Houston-st.; THURMAN, corner Canal and Varick sts.; HAIGHT & HUDSON, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. His book is also sold at No. 242 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been concealed in the system, or has been caused by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'s celebrated Dandelion Coffee [illegible]

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND [illegible] C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases [illegible]

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND [illegible]

## MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising: first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 130 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

FORSTER ON CONSUMPTION, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, SIXTY PAGES, PRICE ONE DIME,

CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA;

A popular Treatise on the recent important discoveries relative to their cause, nature, and certain cure.

BY J. J. FORSTER, M. D.

In every portion of the learned Doctor's book, sound practical sense and great medical knowledge are displayed, and it is not unlikely that a considerable revolution in the treatment of Consumption and Scrofula will be effected by its publication. Every family should be in possession of this valuable work, which, by its extreme cheapness, is made accessible to every one.

For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, wholesale agents, and at all bookstores, or will be mailed on receipt of the casts, (post-paid,) by BRIDGMAN & CO., No. 156 Grand-st., New-York, to any part of the country.

NO REMEDY WAS EVER USED

FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE EYE That has effected such satisfactory results as the ROMAN EYE BALSAM. It acts like a charm, and never fails to afford speedy relief. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st. Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would apprise strangers and others who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In stricture, from its first or incipient to its most advanced and distressing stages; also in seminal weakness, &c., he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines, or restriction from business. Consultations strictly confidential. Private seats for waiting.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Diseases of females exclusively treated by Dr. POWERS. Remedies for Female Derangements, from $1 to $5. In curing the numerous distressing complaints to which the sex is subject he is well known. Special irregularities, and all obstructions removed by appropriate treatment. Office No. 30 Canal-st., corner Broadway, Room No. 5. Consultations either in person, or by mail, strictly confidential.

## BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M.

WM. H. PLATT, President.

H. LOCKWOOD, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $1, and less than $500, at the rate of 6 per cent, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice-Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

jy10'54-lawlyM

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, June 18, 1856.—An annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking-House on TUESDAY, July 1, proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—New-York, June 18, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from June 20 to July 2.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

## INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 226 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey,)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 33 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbatt, (Abbatt & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
R. M. Whitlock, (R. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 21 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
D. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
E. J. Donnell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David R. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,)
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 38 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1820. No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. CAPITAL, with accumulations, $5,480,000.

The stability of this Company cannot be questioned, having been in successful operation thirty-six years.

It is the duty of every person to provide for his family, and in no way can this be so surely effected as by Life Insurance.

Hundreds of families in the United States can testify that they have been placed in independent circumstances, owing to insurance in this Company.

Half premiums may remain on loan. Losses promptly paid. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Application for Insurance may be made to any of the Company's agents, or by mail. GEORGE M. KNEVITT, Actuary for the U. S., No. 65 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

No. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $123,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, (now opened to Elizabethport, N. J.,) at Greenville, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Jan. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 20,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the *Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville,* and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

*The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $750,000, of which $377,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.*

The amount now offered—$123,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $250,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York; have 20 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Hargous, Benj. T. Reed and Wm. E. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

2,000 acres of first-rate Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Meredith, and also the Coal under 300 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $200 to $300 per acre.

9½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches. 3 mine shafts opening 3 workable veins, 20 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 800 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 601 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 hand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Greenville; 8 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, fencing, stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, | Coblence, | London, | Pisa, |
| Algiers, | Cologne, | Leghorn, | Prague, |
| Amsterdam, | Constantinople, | Lucerne, | Riga, |
| Antwerp, | Dresden, | Lucca, | Rome, |
| Athens, | Florence, | Lyons, | Rotterdam, |
| Aix-la-Chapelle, | Frankfort-a.-M., | Madrid, | Seville, |
| Baden Baden, | | Madeira, | Sienna, |
| Bale, | Genoa, | Malaga, | Smyrna, |
| Berlin, | Geneva, | Malta, | St. Petersburg, |
| Berne, | Gibraltar, | Mannheim, | Strasbourg, |
| Beyrout, | Hamburg, | Marseilles, | Stockholm, |
| Bologna, | Havre, | Mayence, | Trieste, |
| Bordeaux, | Heidelberg, | Messina, | Turin, |
| Bremen, | Jerusalem, | Milan, | Venice, |
| Breslau, | The Hague, | Moscow, | Vienna, |
| Brussels, | Lausanne, | Munich, | Wiesbaden, |
| Cadiz, | Leipsic, | Naples, | Zurich. |
| Carlsruhe, | Lisbon, | Nice, | |
| Cairo, | Lisen, | Pau, | |
| | | Palermo, | |

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $80 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 33-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN, W. J. PECK, A. J. WILLIAMSON, Tax Commissioners.

New-York, May 21, 1856.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Indianapolis, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN EWEN, | WM. H. FALLS, |
| IRAD HAWLEY, | GEO. A. HOYT, |
| WM. R. GRIFFITH, | CHARLES MORGAN, |
| ISAAC L. PLATT, | THOS. W. PEARSALL, |
| JONATHAN THORNE. | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon.

A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, June 19, 1856.—NOTICE—The semi-annual interest in all obligations of this Company, as it becomes due, will hereafter be paid, without special notice, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, until otherwise ordered.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—CLEVELAND, June 16, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at their office in this city on Wednesday, the 2d day of July next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them.

The Polls will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors. E. S. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FLORENCE AND KEYPORT CO.—The annual election of Directors will take place on TUESDAY, the 1st of July, from 3 to 4 P. M., at their office No. 67 Beaver-st. An alteration of the Constitution has been proposed and will be voted upon by the stockholders at the same time.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ALBANY, May 27, 1856.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC, and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready- [illegible]

## RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all points West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore, Railroads and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICES, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the entire control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by those Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood,* on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M. Montreal 10:20 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 6:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to furnish and fit up Ward School No. 38, in City-Hall Place, VIth Ward—the furniture to be in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals will name the securities and *their residences.* The School-Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed to the public interest.

New-York, June 18, 1856.

By order of the Board of School-Officers of the VIth Ward.

WALTER ROCHE, THOMAS CLARKE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Committee on Building and Furniture of the VIth Ward.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed "To the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for fitting up and furnishing Schoolhouse No. 34, in Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett sts., according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the Clerk's office aforesaid.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS, ANDREW J. CASE, SANDY HIGGINS, STEPHEN BROOKER, JOHN WARRENNER, Committee.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until the 5th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up of the Male and Female department of Ward School No. 7, Chrystie-st., Xth Ward. The furniture to be the same style as that now in use in Ward School No. 2, Henry-st., VIIth Ward, and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. By order of the Board of School-Officers of the Xth Ward.

DANIEL SLOTE, THEODORE A. WARD, CHARLES E. PIERCE, Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—UNTIL SATURDAY, June 28, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the dredging out of Flushing Bay, for a steamboat channel, from Flushing to College Point, as per survey and map made by GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH, City Surveyor. The survey and map may be seen at POPPENHUSEN & KONIG'S, No. 44 Cliff-st., at which place said proposals will be received in writing.

EFFINGHAM W. LAWRENCE, WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, ISAAC PECK, JR., Committee.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NEW FAMILY TOP WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP—Made to order; taken for debt; sold low—the owner no use for it—$75; groceries taken as part pay. Apply to P. R. BROWN, 260 [illegible]

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, April 26 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 14 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 10 | 1856 | Wednesday, May 28 | 1856 |
| Saturday, May 24 | 1856 | Wednesday, June 11 | 1856 |
| Saturday, June 7 | 1856 | Wednesday, June 25 | 1856 |
| Saturday, June 21 | 1856 | Wednesday, July 9 | 1856 |
| Saturday, July 5 | 1856 | Wednesday, July 23 | 1856 |
| Saturday, July 19 | 1856 | Wednesday, Aug. 6 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 2 | 1856 | Wednesday, Aug. 20 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 16 | 1856 | Wednesday, Sept. 3 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Aug. 30 | 1856 | Wednesday, Sept. 17 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Sept. 13 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 1 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Sept. 27 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 15 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Oct. 11 | 1856 | Wednesday, Oct. 29 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Oct. 25 | 1856 | Wednesday, Nov. 12 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Nov. 8 | 1856 | Wednesday, Nov. 26 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Nov. 22 | 1856 | Wednesday, Dec. 10 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Dec. 6 | 1856 | Wednesday, Dec. 24 | 1856 |
| Saturday, Dec. 20 | 1856 | | |

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

*From New-York to Liverpool.*—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

| | |
|---|---|
| CANADA, Lang, leave Boston | Wednesday, June 4. |
| AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York | Wednesday, June 11. |
| NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston | Wednesday, June 18. |
| ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York | Wednesday, June 25. |
| AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston | Wednesday, July 2. |
| ASIA, Lott, leave New-York | Wednesday, July 9. |
| CANADA, Lang, leave Boston | Wednesday, July 16. |
| AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York | Wednesday, July 23. |

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin | $130 |
| Second Cabin | 75 |

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 26.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 3, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

| | |
|---|---|
| In first cabin, main saloon | $130 |
| In first cabin, lower saloon | 110 |
| In second cabin | 60 |

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. [illegible] JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook. CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

The EMEU will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 26th June.

Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 12th of July, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The ASIA will sail on the 9th July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Order and peace having been restored in Nicaragua, hostilities having ceased, the country finally evacuated by its enemies, and a strong and stable Government (acknowledged by the United States) established, affording complete protection and security on the Transit route, a line of steamers to San Francisco has been organized, and will run regularly in future.

The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, (1,500 tons burden,) E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, commander, will sail from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on TUESDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

| *To San Juan del Norte.* | | *To San Francisco, including Isthmus Transit.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | First Cabin | $175 |
| Second cabin | 60 | Second cabin | 125 |
| Steerage | 25 | Steerage | 90 |

For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are now prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:

AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co. | LONDON. |
| Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co. | PARIS. |
| Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. | NEW-YORK. |
| Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. | NEW-YORK, made |

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Boston, by | Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro. |
| In Philadelphia, by | Philadelphia Bank. |
| In Baltimore, by | Messrs. McKim & Co. |
| In St. Louis, by | Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros. & Co. |
| In Chicago, by | Messrs. George Smith & Co. |
| In Buffalo, by | Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co. |
| In Detroit, by | Bank of Michigan Insurance Co. |
| In Milwaukee, by | State Bank of Wisconsin. |
| In Mobile, by | Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co. |
| In Charleston, by | Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co. |
| In New-Orleans, by | Southern Bank. |

In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO., California-st.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—Express for California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands, will be dispatched by the steamship *Orizaba,* on TUESDAY, June 24, in charge of Special Messenger. Freight taken till 1; small parcels and letters, till 2½ o'clock day of sailing. WM. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—U. S. Mail Steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. New-Orleans freight taken and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. Bills lading can be procured on board, or at offices of agents. No others signed. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st.

## STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts [illegible]

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] THOMAS FAWCETT against BENJAMIN F. HUTCHINSON.—[illegible]

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Saturday, June 14, 1856. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plff. Attorneys.

je16-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—SIMEON LELAND and WARREN LELAND against JOHN P. DUNN, J. D. SKEEN and JOHN DOE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—[illegible]

HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 116 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1856. HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

je20-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—HENRY TAINTOR against DANIEL T. KNIGHT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To DANIEL T. KNIGHT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 5, 1856.

PARKER & ARTHUR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of May, 1856. PARKER & ARTHUR, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

je16-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—JOHN WALTON against THOMAS EGAN, WILLIAM EGAN, JOHN R. BLAKISTON, William P. Cox, George P. Nevis, David J. Nevis, Margaret Holland and John Draddy, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants WILLIAM EGAN and JOHN DRADDY:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 70 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1856. AUG. F. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1856. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. R. PRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1856. MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.

ja14-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. 60 6th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1855. JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator. MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTE MARTELLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next. Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1856. LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, Administrator. JUSTINE MARTELLE, Administratrix.

mh24-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of STORRS & SEDGWICK, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 5, 1856. MARGARET A. McWILLIAMS, Adm'x. JAMES R. JENNINGS, Adm'r.

ja7-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. SIBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 84 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1856. ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

ja7-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD POWERS, late of the City of Columbus, Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 86 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 16th day of May, 1856. HENRY T. MORGAN, Executor.

my12-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SUMNER STONE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, an executor, at his office, No. 31 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated May 31, 1856. ELIZABETH B. STONE, Executrix. SUMNER R. STONE, Executor.

je2-law6mM

## STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier North River:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK: | | LEAVE RED BANK: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday, June 22 | 8 A. M. | Saturday, June 21 | [illegible] P. M. |
| Monday, June 23 | 8 A. M. | Sunday, June 22 | 3½ P. M. |
| Tuesday, June 24 | 9 A. M. | Monday, June 23 | 11 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Je. 25 | 9½ A. M. | Tuesday, June 24 | 11 A. M. |
| Thursday, June 26 | 9½ A. M. | Wednesday, Je. 25 | 12½ P. M. |
| Friday, June 27 | 10½ A. M. | Thursday, June 26 | 1½ P. M. |
| Saturday, June 28 | 1 P. M. | Friday, June 27 | 3½ P. M. |
| Sunday, June 29 | 8 A. M. | Saturday, June 28 | 4½ P. M. |
| Monday, June 30 | 1½ P. M. | Sunday, June 29 | 3 P. M. |
| | | Monday, June 30 | 3½ P. M. |

Also, the very light drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. JOHN P. COLLINS, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING, at 6½, except Sunday, and a few other days—See hand-card.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. T. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's place.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—Steamer ALIDA, Capt. [illegible], leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers, Canal and Spring sts., touching at intermediate landings.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

PATERSON, N. J., June 18, 1856.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of ROGERS, KETCHUM & GROSVENOR is dissolved by the decease of Thomas Rogers. Either of the undersigned will use the name of the firm in liquidation. The business of manufacturing locomotive engines and other machinery, will be continued by "The Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works," under a charter granted by the Legislature of New-Jersey.

MORRIS KETCHUM, J. GROSVENOR.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between JESSE J. DAVIS and CHARLES H. HODGERS, in the Piano-forte Action Moulding business, is this day dissolved. The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, No. 229 6th-st., near Avenue C, and execute all orders to the entire satisfaction of his patrons.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1856. JESSE J. DAVIS.

YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA PREVENTED—By using Fritsch's Disinfecting Fluid. This is a preparation in high repute for destroying all offensive and putrid effluvia; prevents putrefaction, and corrects the impurities of the air in close apartments and in situations exposed to noxious vapors. [illegible] For sale at Wholesale by MYERS & CO., No. 65 Beaver-st., and at all respectable druggists.

## [illegible] LATER FROM EUROPE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

[illegible]

Advices from Alexandria of the 5th instant, received [illegible], state that Arabia is in a state of [illegible]. It has declared that it will no longer [illegible] the rule of the Sultan. The Governor of [illegible] holds out firmly, but is without relief [illegible].

[illegible] that there is no hostile [illegible] towards the Western Powers, but hopes a [illegible] will be given to the country.

### Latest by Telegraph.

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 11—P. M.

The *Daily News* publishes the following statement of [illegible], though without vouching for its accuracy. It is confidently stated that Mr. MARCY's reply to Lord CLARENDON will be in effect that the Cabinet at Washington regards the explanations and statements in his Lordship's last dispatch as sufficient to induce them to withdraw their demand for Mr. CRAMPTON's recall. The American Secretary, however, will add that his Government are of opinion that [illegible] Mr. CRAMPTON's power of usefulness at Washington has been exhausted. It is understood Mr. CRAMPTON will himself bring this dispatch out and tender his resignation.

Neither the *Times*, *Daily News*, nor *Post*, contain any reference to Mr. HUDDMAN's resignation, and as the journal giving circulation to the rumor, avows the very slender grounds on which it rests, the paragraph is probably a newspaper canard.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 11.

The *Alma* sailed for New-York at daylight this morning, after having her [illegible]. After [illegible] as far as Cowes, the [illegible] broke down and she has put back here again for fresh [illegible].

Arrived at Liverpool June 11, ship *Alliance* from New-York.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From our own Correspondent.

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, on Saturday, June [illegible], the day of the *Asia's* sailing, remained dull, without change in prices from those quoted in Friday's Circulars, excepting that in American under [illegible] there was some irregularity. The day's sales were 5,000 bales, including 500 bales on speculation and 500 for export. On Sunday the *Asia* arrived with advices from New-York to the 28th May. Monday, June 9, the market continued heavy; low American being quite nominal in value, and all prices about the quotations of last week. Sales of the day 6,000 bales, including 500 for export. On Tuesday, [illegible], the business was only 5,000 bales at prices [illegible].

[illegible]

### The Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.

[illegible]

A. F. & E. MAXWELL.

### Important Grain Report.

*From the Mark-lane Express.*

[illegible]

---

which took place yesterday [illegible] Treasury Bonds [illegible]

[illegible] The final quotations of the French Three ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 71f. for money, and 71f. 50c. for the end of the month, showing a fresh fall of a quarter ₱ cent., which makes a total decline of 1½ ₱ cent. within the past four days.

The *Norman* has arrived from Port Phillip with [illegible] ounces of gold, and 30,000 sovereigns, making a total of [illegible]. The gold by the *Asia* from New-York is £130,000.

### Laura Keene's Varieties.

There is no analyst who has studied human character with any care who will not admit that actors, if often gay and reckless, are only so to their own injury, and are always as a class kind and good at heart. No sorrow, or suffering, or sickness, has ever appealed to their often scanty purse in vain. No generous gallant action is to be done that they are not ever ready to step forward with a self-sacrifice which other professions of more pharasaic pretensions might imitate with effect. Indeed, we could not help feeling on Saturday evening, that in the generous, reckless *Charles Surface*, SHERIDAN drew, perhaps unconsciously, a picture of what the actor is, thoughtless in expenditure but true in feeling; and when the heart comes into play as when the picture of the old man, *Sir Joseph*, who had been kind and generous, came to be parted with, the better nature always with them rises and usurps the sway. So was it to a great degree in the scene of Saturday evening. The moment that danger and difficulty appeared to surround the lessee of the Varieties, all those little strifes to which managerial life is subject, were forgotten, and one and all of her company, from the first light comedian to the little call boy whom we spied in the corner of a scene, caught up the spirit of chivalry and gathered in protecting crowd around her plume. So was it last season, when we saw Mr. FORREST and Mr. DAVENPORT and many others we might name, flinging with generous heart all feeling of jealousy aside and joining in an ovation to a distinguished brother actor, who had done good service to their art, but had momentarily suffered from an unpropitious season. Such chivalrous actions confer honor alike on those who receive the tribute and those who confer it. And rejoicing most heartily as we do in any thing which elevates the character of art and artists, it was with a feeling of deep pleasure, indeed we might say emotion, we beheld the spectacle of Saturday evening last. It was one of which Miss KEENE and her company may feel justly proud, and the public, which ever loves what is glorious and gallant, for Monsieur le Publique is a fine, honest fellow, take him all in all, crowned the occasion with an overflowing house. It is stated that there were fifteen hundred dollars received; and as the Treasury is, after all, the most valuable channel into which popular enthusiasm can flow, we sincerely hope so.

Having said so much for the occasion, we are bound, in critic justice, however unpleasant to dim such a scene with even one dark word, to state that the "School for Scandal," chosen to grace the closing night, was in every respect a most unfortunate selection.

The audience, perfectly familiar not only with the text, but even with the artistic traditions of the comedy, drew largely on their sympathies with the occasion to overlook the faults of the performance. The powdered elegance, the masked and painted character, and the refined indelicacy of the society it represents, do not make up a picture that American actors can realize, or if they could, one which, perhaps so much to their credit, an American audience can thoroughly appreciate. The public here understand with their feelings more than with their intellect. Miss KEENE was lady-like but not brilliant as *Lady Teazle*. Mr. BASS played *Sir Peter* like a worthy soap boiler who had married a fashionable wife. Mr. JORDAN did not sparkle with the aristocratic champagne of SHERIDAN, but rather with the easy cock-tail of modern New-York Surfacedom, and the general tone of the work done by all was out of keeping with the powdered wigs they wore, which alone reminded us of those days of debauchery and national debt when GEORGE IV. was Prince of Wales, and which fast young Englishmen still remember as the good old times.

Doubtless the shadow of the coming event hung round the fair lessee and clouded her usual graceful brilliance, and with the fall of the curtain came that event, which was, after all, the main attraction of the evening, Miss KEENE's farewell address. There were some allusions in it which we think might have been omitted with improvement, both to its grace and effect. Personal allusions, especially to artists in the same profession, are always in bad taste, and Miss KEENE may rest assured though they may wake a momentary howl from persons whose sincerity is not worth a half hour's purchase, always lower art and give to it a rowdy air. Nor did the artist to whom she alluded ever indulge in them, though we believe from the transfer of a large portion of his company to her theatre under certainly hard circumstances, he sustained, this season, a heavy loss. The clever responses, too, to which Miss KEENE alluded, and the grave accusation of being a woman, which, she states was brought against her, must have been built up in some evening dream, or rather, we fancy, were small giants raised up for the purpose of being fillipped down by her fair fingers, and giving her an opportunity of clothing herself with the powerful panoply of her sex. So far from the case being so, no manager or actress in this country, or in London or Paris, where many of her sex have held the directing helm, have ever had, though she did not deem it worth mention, more generous consideration, faults more lightly glanced at, and virtues more gorgeously swelled, than Miss KEENE from the New-York Press—a delicate and almost partial distinction, to which she owes some at least of that prosperity which we rejoice to find have crowned her strong energy and will. For the rest, her address was admirably delivered, with a graceful and easy confidence, and in some passages with a sarcastic scorn, which amply justifies the creed of Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and strong ladies of that class, in the superiority of woman over man, and allays all apprehensions as to Miss KEENE's success in any sphere in which she moves.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—On such an occasion as this, when my feelings prompt me to give expression to my heart, I should be untrue to my own nature and to the many demands upon me at such a time, were I to hesitate to respond to your call. [Applause.] Heartily, most heartily, do I thank the public for sustaining us in our efforts—[loud applause]—through a perilous season—a season commenced under most discouraging circumstances. Yet something has been done. Since December last twelve new plays have been produced, and with so much success, that we have been able to extend and close our campaign prosperously. [Cheers.] In relation to recent circumstances, a brief allusion will suffice. I have stated the facts already in my letter to the public journals, which has called forth [illegible]

[illegible] had best own myself conquered. I plead guilty to the charge of being a woman, and hope I have brought no discredit on my sex by my appearance as [illegible]. [Laughter and applause.] If the [illegible]

[illegible] and can, however, [illegible] their motives in [illegible] who would not carry [illegible] have showered upon me [illegible] most sanguine expectations [illegible], whose kind good-will cotemporaries [illegible], not only for the compliment of this evening, but for numerous other tokens of esteem—as so far satisfied with my fulfilment of their contracts, that they have not hesitated to engage with me for next season, adhering me of their determination to stand by my fortunes. [Loud applause.] With such able cooperation, should I hesitate to encounter any opposition with the spirit of a man—or rather of a gentleman? On this spot we have placed our flag, and, aided by your support, instead of owning a defeat, we boldly affirm that that flag shall not be struck. [Cheers.] Now, ladies, let me thank you for the powerful support which your gentle presence has so bountifully supplied. If the fragile form has not surrendered to the energetic will, it has been because, during the interpretations of passion, the heart-struggling *Camille*, the imperious *Marco*, the forsaken, despairing *Clarisse*, have drawn still, the low murmur of approval—those whispered acclamations, from your lips, which are the highest rewards of artistic labor. Let me assure you that I do, and ever will, endeavor to deserve the continuance of your unbounded goodness to me. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I am also indebted to you for that chivalrous appreciation of my efforts which ever distinguished the American character towards our sex, when engaged in advancing the interests of literature or art. I perceive, by your smiles, that I owe much to your good nature; and as you have given me much on the credit side of your books, I will try most earnestly to make a better account with you next season. [Loud cheers.] To my esteemed company for their invaluable aid, to my unrivaled musical director and his assistants, to my scenic artists and my mechanicians, to all my co-laborers, in every department, and "last, not least," to my stage manager, who has been a friend and father, I tender my warmest, sincerest thanks; and in their name and my own, till next September, I bid you a grateful farewell.

At the close Miss KEENE, like the Roman girl at the Vermanian gate, was almost overshowered with boquets, some of which, we are happy to learn, enclosed in their floral embrace a costly offering. The most amusing part of the speech was, perhaps, the facial lucubrations and winks with which Mr. JOHNSTON punctuated Miss KEENE's sentences, especially when they seemed to drive home. At the close of Miss KEENE's address, there were terrific calls for Mr. JORDAN, who appears to be the *par excellence* popular pet of the theatre, which that gentleman acknowledged in a few manly sentences, in which he stated "that it had been hitherto imagined that an actor before being entitled to be considered 'eminent,' must have gone across the Atlantic and returned here with the brand of English approbation. To this rule he, at least, formed an exception. [Loud cheers.] A child of American soil, educated under American institutions, fostered and encouraged by American kindness and approval, he had risen to such place in his profession as he then held. [Loud applause.] He had only to say that the remembrance of this kindness would stimulate him to increased efforts to deserve it if possible in a higher degree, and until he next met them on the 1st of September he would simply say 'Heaven bless them.'" When the applause with which Mr. JORDAN's address was received had subsided there were loud calls for Mr. JOHNSTONE, who is also a deservedly popular one, who, with his usual humorous vivacity, claimed himself as a second exception to the rule.

Mr. JORDAN had mentioned and vowed his determination to cling to the good ship LAURA KEENE while a plank of the vessel was left. Again and again, calls came for Mr. HALL, who spoke a few words with much feeling. He appears to be all that Miss LAURA KEENE had pictured him. And after Mr. HALL, came a serenade at the Bond street House, and after the serenade a supper at the theatre, and after the supper the presentation to Miss KEENE of some graceful souvenirs, and thus, amid merry speeches, and kindly words, and pleasant hopes for the future, the curtain fell upon LAURA and her labors for a time.

## MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 18, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morton, CHARLES A. VAN DOREN to ANNA WOOD [illegible].

In Florence, Italy, on Monday, May 26, WILHELM SCAALL, Esq., of this City, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Thos. A. Vyse, Esq.

## DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, June 21, JOHN BRADY, in the 43d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 46 Jay-st.

In this City, on Saturday, June 21, after a brief illness, JOSHUA MABEY, in the 40th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 255 7th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, June 21, JULIA, only child of the late John Hunter Graham, of this City, aged 6 years.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 21.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,700 N. Y. St. 5s, '58..100 | | 50 Erie Railroad.....b3 | 57 |
| 3,000 Ill. Registered bs.110 | | 100 do.........s3 | 57 |
| 2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. | 97 | 100 do........... | 57 |
| 10,000 do.........b60 | 97 | 350 do.........s30 | 57 |
| 3,000 Virginia State 6s. | 95½ | 250 do..........b3 | 57¼ |
| 5,000 do.........b60 | 95¾ | 200 do........... | 57¼ |
| 20,000 do.........b60 | 96 | 700 do.........s30 | 57 |
| 1,000 Missouri State 6s. | 85¼ | 1200 do.........b60 | 57¼ |
| 15,000 do.........b60 | 85¾ | 50 do.........b15 | 57¼ |
| 5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs. s30 | 88¾ | 100 do.........b15 | 57¼ |
| 10 Bank of Commerce. | 109 | 100 do.........s10 | 57¼ |
| 40 Mech. Bkng. Assoc. | 103 | 250 do........... | 57¼ |
| 18 Metropolitan Bank.. | 111½ | 300 do.........s30 | 57½ |
| 5 Continental Bank... | 100 | 650 Reading R. R...... | 90 |
| 10 Park Bank......... | 97½ | 200 do........... | 90½ |
| 200 Nica. Transit Co... | 10 | 300 do.........b60 | 90¾ |
| 100 do........... | 10½ | 100 do.........s30 | 90 |
| 50 Penn. Coal Co...... | 101 | 300 do..........s3 | 90¼ |
| 200 Gardiner Gold Co. | ¾ | 200 Mich.C.RR.b60.s.d. | 93 |
| 50 Del. & H. C. C..b60 | 123½ | 200 do.........b60 | 93 |
| 70 do........... | 123½ | 20 do........... | 91½ |
| 800 Cum. C. C......s10 | 21¾ | 18 do........... | 91½ |
| 500 do.........b60 | 21½ | 50 M.So.& N.Ia.RR.b60 | 97 |
| 300 Br. C. Ld. Co..... | 7 | 100 do..........s3 | 96¾ |
| 100 do........... | 6¾ | 20 do........... | 97 |
| 150 N. Y. C. RR....b60 | 91½ | 150 Ill. Cent. RR...... | 99¾ |
| 250 do.........b60 | 91½ | 250 Clev. & Pitts. R.b30 | 68½ |
| 485 do........... | 91½ | 50 do........... | 68 |
| 100 do........... | 91¾ | 10 Clev. C. & Cin. R... | 106 |
| 20 Chi. & R.I. R.R.... | 91¾ | 10 Galena & Chic. R... | 112½ |
| 200 do.........b60 | 92 | 20 do........... | 112½ |
| 40 Mil. & Miss. R. R... | 84 | 500 Clev. & Tol. R...s30 | 74½ |
| 40 Hud. River R. R.... | 33 | 100 do........... | 75¼ |
| 50 do........... | 33¾ | 100 do.........b60 | 75½ |
| 50 do.........b60 | 33¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $8,000 Missouri State 6s. | 85¾ | 100 Nicar. Transit Co... | 10 |
| 50 Canton Company.... | 22½ | 100 do........... | 9¾ |
| 100 Erie Railroad..... | 57½ | 50 do........... | 10 |
| 200 do.........s60 | 57½ | 40 Penn. Coal Co..... | 101 |
| 100 do.........s30 | 57¾ | 100 New-York C. R..b30 | 91½ |
| 350 do..........s3 | 57¾ | 100 Reading R. R...b10 | 90¼ |
| 900 do.........s30 | 57 | 100 Panama R. R...s60 | 104½ |
| 100 do.........b60 | 57½ | 5 do........... | 105 |
| 100 do.........b30 | 58¼ | 10 Mich. S. & N. I.R.R. | 96¾ |
| 100 do........... | 57½ | 20 do.........b60 | 97¼ |
| 200 do..........b7 | 57¾ | 50 do........... | 97 |
| 250 do.........s10 | 57½ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R. R. s3 | 75½ |

MONDAY, June 23—A. M.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, June 11, arrived at this port last night, with money and market advices four days' later than by the previous packet. The news of the dismissal of the British Minister arrived out by the *Asia*, but was not officially known on the Stock Exchange at the closing of business on Tuesday, though generally believed in political circles. The Funds fell before the arrival of the *Asia* to 93⅝, but on Tuesday recovered to 94⅝, and finally closed 94@94⅛. The market was unfavorably influenced as well as by the fall of the French Bourse as the American question. In reference to the latter the *Morning Post*, Ministerial organ, repeats:

"That there is neither war nor cause for war; it is fairly a question of temper. The English people are on the best terms; the English Government is disposed to be most amiable and polite; the Washington Cabinet alone remains in the sulks, and till it comes to its better self we must bear with its pettish ways as well as we can. It would be folly to kick when all the dudgeon is on one side."

The inundations in France caused the 3 per cents to fall to 71.25, and other stocks in proportion. *Crédit Mobilier* 1,350 francs. The same cause stiffened the Corn Market. The damage to the crops was extensive. The floods had desolated at least thirty departments. The subsequent fine weather had given a little more confidence as to the crops. The English Grain markets were firmer; some authorities say 2d. on Wheat, 1s. on Flour and 1s. on Indian Corn. The Cotton trade both at Liverpool and Manchester rather dull; sales for the three business days 14,000 bales. In London, there was a revival of speculation in Sugars. The Money market easy, and Discounts [illegible] ₱ cent. There was [illegible] overland from Melbourne respecting an extraordinary increase in the production of Gold and the [illegible] of large additional shipments to England.

The quotations for American Stocks are firmer for Illinois Centrals, 77@79 for the 7 ₱ cents., 74, for the 6 ₱ cents., scrip 1 ₱ cent. discount, Free Lands, 85; New-York Central 6s, 78@80; 7 ₱ cents., 90@93 ex. div.; Erie Bonds, 84@85; Sinking Funds, 82½; Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., 91@93.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week show a large importation of Foreign Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $4,484,727, against $1,960,097 same week last year, and $3,876,476 same week in 1854. The entries of Sugars, alone, amounted to [illegible]. The Exports of Domestic [illegible] amounted to $1,038,407, against $1,363,583 same week last year. The Export of Specie, alone, was $[illegible], including $201,651 by the steamer *Ericsson*, for Liverpool, on Saturday. There was no direct export same week last year. The shipment by the Cunard steamer from Boston on Wednesday was $600,536, the Gold being sent from this City by express. The shipment by the Boston steamer same week last June was [illegible]. The [illegible] of Gold Coin and Bullion in the Government office in this City on Saturday afternoon was $9,961,069, against $9,876,491 at the close of the previous week. There was nothing received during the week from California, but, notwithstanding this fact, and the loss of $1,126,559 to Europe, the Bank reserve to be declared this afternoon is not likely to show any diminution from the previous statement, when the total stood $17,414,680, as the business of the week opened on a rising average. On the contrary, another increase on the unusually large total is not improbable. The California packet of the 5th June is now in her eighteenth day, and will be due by the close of the week. The stiffness of Foreign Bills, partly in anticipation of the 1st July dividends to be remitted for, and the ease and cheapness in Money, will probably induce pretty large shipments of Gold by the *Arabia* on Wednesday, and the *Arago* on Saturday, though $600,000 to $800,000 will be returned to the Banks on the Tuesday following, (July 1,) from the Sub-Treasury, in payment of the Federal half-yearly interest on Public Stocks. The Bank of the Republic held on Saturday $1,450,000 in Gold, of which about $800,000 is from the Commonwealth of Virginia, in anticipation of the half-yearly interest due July 1 on her Coupon and Sterling Bonds. The Merchants' Bank for the State of Tennessee, the Bank of America for the State of Kentucky, the Bank of Commerce for the State of Missouri, and the Ohio Trust for the State of Ohio, are also prepared for the half-yearly interest on the Public Stocks of these States respectively. Nearly all the State Stocks offered in the market the past week were in request at an advance of ⅜ to 1 ₱ cent.

From the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1855, to the 1st inst., the monthly Custom-House tables made the total of the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of some small parcels of Foreign Coin..........$179,392,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add three weeks in June............ | 12,289,191 |
| Total to date.................... | $191,681,191 |
| Against same time last year.......... | 147,459,215 |
| Increase to date................. | $44,221,976 |

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including the reexport of Foreign articles, amounted, according to the same tables, to..........$71,113,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add three weeks in June............ | 4,988,816 |
| Total to date.................... | $76,101,816 |
| Against same in 1855............... | 61,399,843 |
| Increase to date................. | $14,701,973 |

The Exports of Specie, for same period, amounted to..........$20,465,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Add three weeks in June............ | 1,794,823 |
| Total to date.................... | $22,259,823 |
| Against same time 1855............. | 36,705,706 |
| Decrease to date................. | $14,445,883 |

The difference in the value of the Cotton shipped abroad from the Southern ports since 1st July, 1855, to the present week, as compared with the previous fiscal year, is equal to an exchange of about $29,298,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

| | 1855. Quantity. | 1855. Value. | 1856. Quantity. | 1856. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales........ | 3,288 | $[illegible]3,897 | 4,240 | $248,573 |
| Flour, bbls.......... | 4,592 | 43,479 | 54,351 | 354,776 |
| Corn Meal, bbls..... | 1,194 | 6,091 | 2,388 | 7,673 |
| Wheat, bushels....... | .... | .... | 146,049 | 2[illegible] |
| Corn, bushels........ | 97,864 | 104,613 | 16,694 | 11,718 |
| Pork, bbls. and tcs.... | 2,332 | 57,208 | 1,332 | 21,198 |
| Beef, bbls. and tcs.... | 1,342 | 31,019 | 892 | 13,613 |
| Total Produce......... | | $647,807 | | $902,754 |
| Miscellaneous......... | | 684,696 | | 730,913 |
| Total exp's for the week. | | $1,332,503 | | $1,633,457 |

Although the past week opened on a declining Stock Exchange, in consequence of the apprehension of unfavorable political news from England, this feeling was partially relieved by the arrival of the *Arago*, on Tuesday, and the subsequent accounts by the *America*, telegraphed from Halifax. The upward turn in prices continued to gain strength gradually to the close of business on Saturday afternoon, the last bids for the speculative, as well as the more substantial dividend paying Shares and Bonds, manifesting a general firmness in confidence. The following is the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

| | Saturday, June 14. | Monday, June 16. | Tuesday, June 17. | Saturday, June 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central...... | 91 | 90¾ | 91⅛ | 91¼ |
| Erie.................. | 56⅛ | 55⅝ | 56⅝ | 57⅞ |
| Reading............... | 90¾ | 89½ | 90¼ | 90¾ |
| Toledo................ | 74½ | 73⅝ | 74½ | 75⅝ |
| Galena................ | 110½ | 110¼ | 110 | 112½ |
| Michigan Central...... | 93¼ | 93½ | 94 | 91⅝ |
| Southern Michigan..... | 94⅛ | 95¾ | 96¼ | 97 |
| Panama................ | 101 | 100½ | 100¾ | 100 |
| Illinois Centrals...... | 86⅝ | 85¾ | 88 | 88⅞ |
| Virginia.............. | 95 | 95 | 95½ | 95⅞ |
| Missouris............. | 85 | 84⅝ | 85 | 85⅞ |
| Transit Company....... | 11⅛ | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅝ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg.. | 68 | 62 | 69¼ | 68 |
| Hudson River.......... | 33⅝ | 33 | 32⅞ | 33 |
| Rock Island........... | 91 | 91 | 91⅛ | 91⅞ |
| Milwaukee............. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 84 |
| Pennsylvania Coal...... | 101 | 100⅛ | 101 | 101 |

The dividend on the Michigan Central is 5 ₱ cent. The Cleveland and Columbus July dividend is also 5 ₱ cent. The Milwaukee has declared 5 ₱ cent., though the books are not yet closed.

Reference was made in another part of the DAILY TIMES on Saturday, to the important influence of the supply of Cotton from this country to Great Britain, as affecting the question of the amicable political relations of the two countries. The following table, which we reproduce from the official article on Cotton recently copied from the Washington papers, will illustrate the dependence of the manufacturing trade of the United Kingdom for supplies from this country, for the last fifteen years:

COTTON IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN—POUNDS WEIGHT.

| | Total from All Countries. | From U. States. |
|---|---|---|
| 1840........ | 592,488,010 | 487,856,504 |
| 1841........ | 487,992,355 | 358,240,964 |
| 1842........ | 531,750,086 | 414,030,779 |
| 1843........ | 673,193,116 | 574,738,520 |
| 1844........ | 646,111,304 | 517,218,622 |
| 1845........ | 721,979,953 | 626,650,412 |
| 1846........ | 467,856,274 | 401,949,393 |
| 1847........ | 474,707,615 | 364,599,291 |
| 1848........ | 713,020,161 | 600,247,488 |
| 1849........ | 755,469,012 | 634,504,050 |
| 1850........ | 663,576,861 | 493,153,112 |
| 1851........ | 757,379,749 | 596,638,962 |
| 1852........ | 929,782,448 | 764,630,544 |
| 1853........ | 895,266,770 | 658,451,796 |
| 1854........ | 887,333,104 | 722,151,346 |
| 1855........ | 721,917,840 | 584,778,448 |

The first steamer direct from this country to Lisbon sailed from this port yesterday morning. She is a screw propeller called the *Isle of Madeira*, owned by Mr. DE GONVEA LEAL, who goes out by this opportunity to complete his arrangements for the establishment of a regular steamship line between the United States and the Peninsula.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take [illegible]

---

place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF THE LAKE CITIES.

| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo............ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleveland.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sandusky........... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Toledo............. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Detroit............ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago............ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milwaukee.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aggregate.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. advertise as on private sale $100,000 Cleveland City Water Loan, of the original issue, 7 ₱ cents. Messrs. ATWOOD & Co. advertised to pay the July interest on the Real Estate Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

### Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

| Banks. | Loans. June 14. | Loans. June 7. | Specie. June 14. | Specie. June 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' B'k.. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canal Bank..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,084,[illegible] |
| Louisiana...... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,072,[illegible] |
| La. State...... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,761,117 |
| Mech & Tra..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of N. O.... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern....... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total.......... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | $7,604,[illegible] |
| | Decrease.....[illegible] | | Decrease.....$136,[illegible] | |

CASH LIABILITIES.

| Banks. | Circulation. June 14. | Circulation. June 7. | Deposits. June 14. | Deposits. June 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' B'k.. | [illegible] | $2,139,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canal Bank..... | 1,169,[illegible] | 1,249,[illegible] | 1,907,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana...... | 684,660 | 942,130 | 2,165,[illegible] | 2,116,[illegible] |
| Louis. State... | 1,630,[illegible] | 1,620,[illegible] | 2,727,[illegible] | 2,940,[illegible] |
| Mech. & Tra.... | 418,640 | 418,515 | 755,177 | 864,[illegible] |
| B'k N. Orl's... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southe'n B'k... | 312,4[illegible] | [illegible] | 314,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank..... | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,169,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total.......... | $6,718,[illegible] | [illegible] | $14,960,[illegible] | $14,651,[illegible] |
| | Decrease.....$128,[illegible] | | Decrease.....[illegible] | |

| Banks. | Exchange. June 7. | Exchange. June 14. | Due Dist. Banks. June 7. | Due Dist. Banks. June 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens...... | 1,375,735 | 1,319,[illegible] | 95,177 | 107,412 |
| Canal......... | 919,316 | 958,[illegible] | 198,514 | 162,[illegible] |
| Louisiana State | 1,137,[illegible] | 984,244 | 337,[illegible] | 338,[illegible] |
| Mec & Traders.. | 587,438 | 510,[illegible] | 131,360 | 135,[illegible] |
| Bank of New O.. | 412,[illegible] | 429,[illegible] | 33,[illegible] | 34,[illegible] |
| Southern...... | 454,[illegible] | 427,[illegible] | 33,[illegible] | 31,181 |
| Union......... | 414,[illegible] | 761,[illegible] | ..... | ..... |
| Total......... | 600,[illegible] | 717,[illegible] | 33,[illegible] | 38,[illegible] |
| | 6,[illegible] | 6,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Decrease.....[illegible] | | Increase.....$8,[illegible] | |

### Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 21.

The following are the imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending June 20:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods....... | $119,557 | Madder.......... | 43,104 |
| Iron and Steel.... | 29,[illegible] | Copper Ore....... | 32,[illegible] |
| Sugar............ | 26,590 | Linseed.......... | 32,712 |
| Molasses......... | 58,[illegible] | Other articles.... | 185,[illegible] |
| Total............ | | | $514,[illegible] |

### Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 21.

COTTON is steady and firm, with sales for the week of about 2,000 bales at last week's prices. WOOL—Prices continue the same with rather light sales, amounting to 41,300 lbs for the week. PRINTING CLOTHS—No change in the market. Sales, 40,000 pieces.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 21.

Sales of good Wisconsin FLOUR, $5 25; extra Ohio, $6—market quiet. WHEAT quiet, but firm. CORN dull—sales 19,000 bushels unsound afloat, at 30c.@30½c. WHISKY, 24½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 21.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 45; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46⅛.

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Ericsson, for Liverpool*—Wm. Webster, Morrisania; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Blanchard, Portland, Me.; W. R. McGrath, Mrs. H. Herff, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John White, Miss White, Georgia; G. Jacobson, Henry Schefer, Ohio; J. R. Horton, Donna Isabel de Zamora and suite Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Butler, Tennessee; M. Engman, Milwaukee; G. W. Roberts, New-Orleans; Senora P. R. Avilliance, daughter and servant, Senor P. de Lomazilla and lady, Senor J. [illegible], Senor Miguel Cisnequi and servant, Caleb Lamb, Savannah; Jas. Scott and lady, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lugardo, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, J. Whitfield, John Orange, J. Martin, California; Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard and child, Wm. Thistlewaite, Robert Crawford, Missouri; Mrs. Rebecca Austin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, [illegible]; Mrs. Robert J. Brown, Illinois. Total, 70.

*In steamship Tennessee, for St. Thomas and Laguayra*—Mrs. Chapman and child, Jamaica; Arthur Brine, Quebec; Tarquin Jones, London; Alfred Briseno, London; W. A. Wellington, G. H. Van Brakle, New-York; John F. Cole, James Cromer, Philadelphia; T. B. Bradford, Boston; Mr. Simmons and lady, 4 children and servant, St. Thomas; Mr. Benjamin and lady, St. Thomas; Fernando Fernandez, Porto Rico; Lorenzo J. De Vizcarondo, Porto Rico; Lewis Freeman, lady and 2 children, Trinidad; W. C. Webb and lady, Trinidad; Miss Aitken, England; W. Lindergreen, Porto Rico; Miss T. Olivarreta and maid, do; Ramon Paez, New-York; C. Hinzenberg, New-York; Robert Krugger, Brussels; John Goby, do; Edmund Von Seyron, and lady, Holland; John [illegible], and 12 in the steerage. Total, 51.

*In steamship Isle of Madeira, for Lisbon*—Mr. De Gonvea Leal, Miss M. Leal, A. J. S. Almada, C. J. de Freitas, Antonio C. Martinez, son and servant, Vitor Vertigrezzi and lady, J. P. Macedo and lady, R. de Nobrega, A. J. Gama, L. L. Branco, Jose de Jesus, A. S. Pereira, Jose Duart, John Texeira, J. L. Cordeira, J. J. da Silva.

*In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk and Richmond*—Edward A. O'Brien, J. T. Beers, Mr. London and son, W. Patterson, G. J. Jackson, Smith Dakin, Geo. Moos, Mrs. Dunlop, Jas. Westcott, R. Thompson, Thomas Ryan, Margaret Ryan, Miss C. Owens, Miss Margaret A. Corcoran, Miss Julia M. Arnolds, J. Y. Patrick, John F. Miller and servant, Chas. H. Reynolds, Lewis Campbell, L. M. Ogilvie, Mrs. John C. Bond, F. W. Tuxbury, W. H. Grant, W. Stoll, John W. Fauquer, A. W. Stalk, and 5 steerage for Norfolk.

*In steamship Nashville, for Charleston*—Jas. Burnside, Mrs. Belknap, T. Norbury, J. M. Fairbanks, J. W. Bones, Henry Young, Miss Young, Robert Watson, John McGee, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Jane Smith, Master G. Smith, Thomas R. Reade, Mrs. King, Miss King, Miss Mary Higgins, and 9 in the steerage.

*In steamship Augusta, for Savannah*—J. K. Tefft and lady, W. H. Norton, Geo. T. Nichols, J. A. Villalonga, S. S. Hardwick, Geo. W. Hardwick, H. C. Dixey, J. Seeley, Benjamin Field, D. S. Houtel and son, T. H. Fosey and lady, Wm. Neyle Habersham, J. Seefield, J. M. Selkirk, and 4 in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool*—Hon. Millard Fillmore, Geo. Jones, Miss Hayden, C. F. Doyle and lady, Mr. Case and lady, Mr. Ougantes, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Cherry, D. McKenzie, Miss Wiggins, Mr. Barrett and lady, J. McKenzie, E. Ward, Mr. Jones, Rev. Mr. Boudonel, E. S. Debost, E. Clement, T. H. Greig, Mr. Feldmon, C. H. Langdon, Mr. Wormser and lady, Mr. Jewett, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Brunner and lady, Mr. Townsend, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Stott and lady, Miss Stott and friend, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Black, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Needles, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris, Jose Larris, Allen Ellis, M. D. Bontemps, T. B. Adams, J. B. English, Mr. Osburner, R. Tait, J. Henderson, Mrs. and Miss Stanley and servant, E. Corning and family, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Newburg, Mr. Howe and lady, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Johnson, J. J. Lewis, C. A. Lord, S. H. Orne, J. F. Orne, Mr. Humphrey, C. Satterthwaite and lady, L. Marie, G. B. Reese.

*In steamship Quaker City, from Mobile and Havana*—From Mobile—W. McGuire, Miss J. A. Johnson, Miss E. Horton, Mrs. J. Holston, 3 children and servant, Miss E. Coleman, Miss E. Clement, Mrs. A. Payne, 2 children and servant, Mrs. E. J. Strong, 3 children and 2 servants, J. R. Dowman, J. H. Harpin, lady and 2 children, W. T. Ross, H. M. Cohen, lady, 3 children and servant, C. Hopkins and lady, D. J. Marratt, lady and 2 daughters, J. C. Babcock, J. Reynolds, Dr. F. A. Ross, F. V. Mathey, C. F. Pearson, D. F. Berry, G. Schmidt, W. H. Ketchum, child and servant, Robert Laird, Wm. Cannon, R. B. Searing, Mrs. S. S. Scarborough, L. Marchant, lady, child and servant, Mrs. H. McPherson, Miss J. McPherson, F. Scanson, Miss M. A. Abbott, Miss M. E. Williams, J. H. Campbell, Wm. Alling, Mrs. E. Savage, 4 children and servant, Mrs. G. Newton, Mrs. Griffing. From Havana—C. Harrison, G. Alfonso, E. Alfonso, P. Alfonso, G. Brown, lady, 4 children and 2 servants, J. M. Storey, J. Stapled and lady, J. Lasvuabler, lady and son, H. Moore, lady, 2 children and servant, F. Sola, lady and child, J. H. Churchill, lady and 2 children, Miss T. Phinney, Miss C. Bacot, Mrs. A. Callahan and servant, J. Aitken, L. Camunyas, C. F. Diaz, C. Alfaya, W. Regostros, E. Cossions, J. J. Lucas, N. Holstein, E. Schwinger, A. Gilbert, C. J. Rouvier, E. Elizalde, F. Elizalde, F. Casas, Miss E. Casas, J. P. C. Thompson, F. Diago and servant, J. Holstein, E. Moore, F. Calvo, J. Lawton, A. Kepler, A. Metzger, J. H. Bell, J. J. de Arajua. Total, 133.

*In steamship Marion, from Charleston*—Mrs. C. S. Westendorff, Miss Best, Mrs. Gaillard, Miss L. C. Weyman, Miss Liesak, Mrs. Wingfield and child, Mrs. P. M. Hart, Dr. E. C. Foster and lady, P. L. Hyde and lady, A. Blake and lady, A. Freundlaburg, Master Goodman, [illegible], J. McDonald, O. A. King, A. Chase, J. E. Smith, [illegible] Genung, Victor Value, F. W. Liesak, J. R. Weyman, J. L. Robinson, B. F. McKenzie, A. F. Von Glison.

*In ship Middlesex, from Havre*—A. Reynolias, of Switzerland.

*In brig Castilian, from St. Croix*—Jacob Gyllich, of St. Croix; T. A. McCreery, lady and 3 servants, of Charleston; Mrs. Moore, Miss Steward, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises.... 11 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 23 | Gov. Island.. 3 17 | Hell Gate.... 1 53

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

### Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Isle of Madeira, Lavens, Lisbon and a market, G. T. Leal.

Ships Webster, Lowrance, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; H. Grocer, [illegible], New-Orleans, Nelson & Co.; [illegible]; Bonanza, Cook, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; Rolando, Petry, London, Dunham & Dimon; [illegible], Jordan, Glasgow, [illegible].

[illegible]

Brig [illegible] Colans, with lumber to [illegible].

[illegible]

### Arrived.

SUNDAY, June 22.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Left Liverpool at 3:15 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Jane H. Glidden, [illegible], Lowell, Havana [illegible], with sugar [illegible].

[illegible]

Schr. G. H. Warner, Norman, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Hall, Baltimore, with coal to Cumberland Iron & Coal Co.

[illegible]

Schr. Wilmington, ——, Calais, with lumber to [illegible].

[illegible]

Schr. Harriet P. Stoney, [illegible], Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Elvira, (of Rockland,) Sadley, Port Spain, Trinidad, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to W. E. Parot.

Schr. J. R. Cunningham, Auld, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore 4 days.

Schr. High Priest, Harris, [illegible] 5 days.

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.; M., do.; Sunset, S.

### Sailed.

Steamships Augusta, Lyon, Savannah; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Isle of Madeira, Lavens, Lisbon; Ericsson, Lowber, Liverpool.

Ships Robert Center, Arnold, Valparaiso; Uncle Tom, Soule, Liverpool; F. B. Cutting, Rockwell, Antwerp; Mestatle, Hungerford, Shanghae.

Barks Irma, Nobes, Philadelphia; Robert, [illegible], London; Azalia, Davis, Wilmington; Criminal, ——.

### Spoken, &c.

May 26, lat. 40 30, lon. 54 10 schr. Maria Jewett, from New-York for Marseilles.

June 1, lat. 40 12, lon. 58 05, was passed bark N. F. Haley, bound W.

June 3, lat. 39 12, lon. 38 30, Br. bark Constantine, from Mauritius for London.

June 5, lat. 44, lon. 41 45, ship [illegible], from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

[illegible]

### Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, June 1, brig [illegible], for New-York in 4 or 5 ds.; [illegible]

[illegible]

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 5, brig [illegible], of [illegible], from Georgetown, S. C., arr. 4th.



## COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication having recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport [illegible]

[illegible]

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., [illegible] New-York, 25 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, [illegible]

DR. WAGNER'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible]

[illegible]